

THE AMERICAN School Board Journal

VOL. II.

NEW YORK, CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE, JULY, 1891.

No. 3.

ASSOCIATE OFFICES AND OWNERS OF SMEAD'S PATENTS.

The Smead Warming and Ventilating Co. Chicago & St. Paul.
Smead, Wills & Co., Philadelphia & Pittsburg.
Isaac D. Smead & Co., Toledo & Kansas City.

Smead Warming & Ventilating Co., Boston.
The Smead Warming & Ventilating Co., Denver.
T. C. Northcott, Elmira, N. Y.

H. I. Gregory, Washington, D. C.
Ruttan Mfg. Co. South, Anniston, Ala.
& Dallas, Texas.



J. B. BADGER,
Of the Boston and Denver Offices.



H. I. GREGORY,
Of the Washington Office.



STERLING L. BAILEY,
Of the Chicago and St. Paul Offices.

In this advertisement we show the pictures of the leading American Warming and Ventilating Engineers. They are gentlemen of ability and many years experience. They, with the associate offices named on this page, are the proprietors and sole owners of the Smead Patents and Systems of Warming, Ventilation, Dry Closets and Crematories.

A contract given to any office in the Smead Association is the best guarantee that all work will be performed and results secured according to contract.



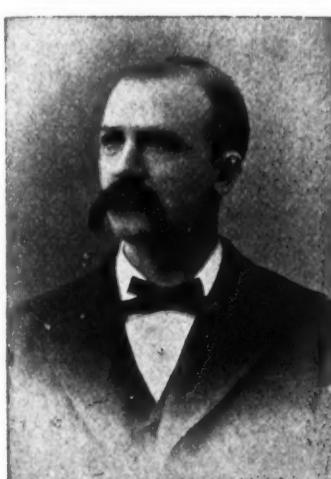
ISAAC D. SMEAD,
Of the Toledo Office.



JAS. A. WILLS,
Of the Philadelphia and Pittsburg Offices.



T. C. NORTHCOTT,
Of the Elmira Office.



J. S. OTIS,
Of the Kansas City Office.

We are the sole owners of the original and only perfect system of dry closets. All other so-called systems of Dry and Sanitary Closets are infringements on our patents. Our Patents have stood the test in the United States Courts, and have been sustained.

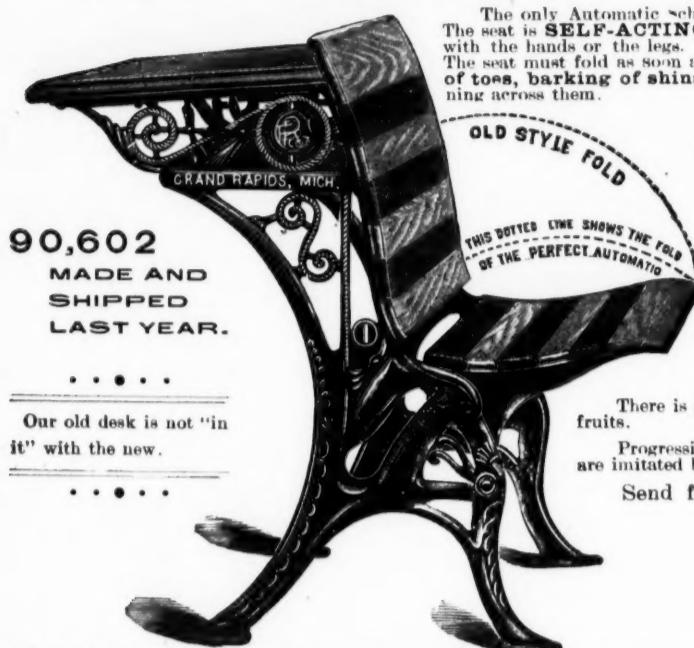
The most handsome book on Warming, Ventilation and Dry Closets ever printed, together with other printed matter, will be furnished free by any of the firms named on this page. Our System is for public buildings only.

Correspondence solicited.

THE AMERICAN SCHOOL BOARD JOURNAL.

HERE YOU ARE!

THE IMPROVED PERFECT AUTOMATIC FOR 1891.



Our old desk is not "in it" with the new.

34 E. 14TH STREET
NEW YORK.

GRAND RAPIDS SCHOOL FURNITURE COMPANY. GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

THE NEWEST INVENTION OF THE AGE,
BARTLETT'S PEERLESS PENCIL POINTER

Price 10 Cents. For sale by

Henry Bainbridge & Co., 99 William St., New York. And by Wm. Albrecht & Co., Manufacturer's Agents, 197 Wooster St., New York.



We manufacture and carry in stock everything used in the school room.

We are pioneers in the South and the only concern South of the Ohio river manufacturing such goods.

We also manufacture Church furniture, Opera chairs, Railway settees etc. Correspondence solicited.

LOOKOUT SCHOOL FURNITURE CO.,
CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

When ready for BIDS ON SCHOOL
DESKS notify the

Sidney School Furniture Co., Sidney, O.
(JOHN LAUGHLIN, Sole Proprietor.)

and get sample and prices of the

Celebrated 'Fashion' Desk.

OVER 2,000,000 IN DAILY USE.



Complete Catalogue sent free on application.

The only Automatic School Seat (in the true sense of the word) ever produced. The seat is **SELF-ACTING**. It folds **ITSELF** noiselessly without being touched with the hands or the legs. No matter how pupils slide in, slide out, or stand up. The seat must fold as soon as the weight upon it is removed. **No more pinching of toes, barking of shins, breaking of legs or marring of seats**, when running across them.

The seat is always up, when not in use. Scholars do not have to be trained like a regiment of soldiers to use the seat automatically.

ARE YOU A JUDGE?

Do you know what "Automatic" means?

Ignorance is excusable. Look in a dictionary. It will tell you. You shouldn't be blamed for what you don't know, or don't understand. Its what you might know, and **WON'T**, that counts.

There are so-called automatic desks upon the market - child killers - and other funny (?) things as well.

There is always a best; always a genuine. A tree is known by its fruits.

Progressive people look to us for all valuable improvements. We are imitated by many.

Send for a Catalogue if you want to know all about a genuine, self-acting, self-folding, school seat.

THERE IS BUT ONE!

FOR SALE BY ALL STATIONERS.



Globe Furniture Co.

NORTHVILLE, MICH.

R. H. Galpen, 3 E. 14th St., New York.
C. W. Clark, 115 Congress St., Boston.

SCHOOL AND HALL FURNITURE.

Maps, Globes, Blackboards, &c.

Send to any of the above addresses for catalogue of school desks, settees, portable folding chairs, opera chairs, pulpit and platform furniture, maps, blackboards, globes, etc.

DO YOU KNOW?

THAT THERE ARE OVER

50,000



Writing Machines in use!

and that each one of these instruments is likely to require the services of an operator any moment?

ARE YOU

preparing your students to operate these machines? If not, you are failing to fulfill your contract, which is that the student shall be prepared for PRACTICAL BUSINESS.

Special Prices to Colleges!

AMERICAN WRITING MACHINE CO.,

HARTFORD, CONN.

Badger State Type-Writer Co.,

Sole Agents for Wisconsin,

414 BROADWAY, MILWAUKEE.

Exhaustion

Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

The phosphates of the system are consumed with every effort, and exhaustion usually indicates a lack of supply. The Acid Phosphate supplies the phosphates, thereby relieving exhaustion, and increasing the capacity for labor. Pleasant to the taste.

Dr. A. N. KROUT, Van Wert, O., says: "Decidedly beneficial in nervous exhaustion."

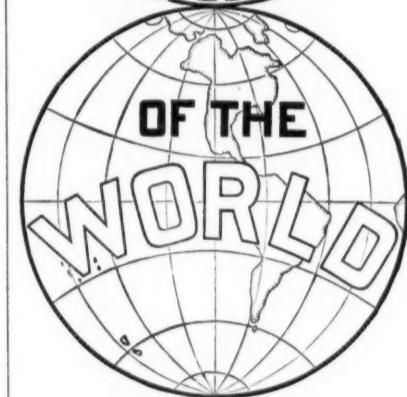
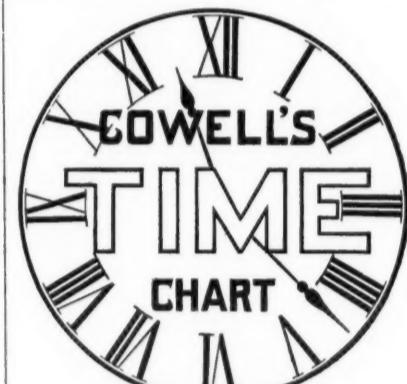
Dr. S. T. NEWMAN, St. Louis, Mo., says: "A remedy of great service in many forms of exhaustion."

Descriptive pamphlet free.

RUMFORD CHEMICAL WORKS,
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Beware of Substitutes and Imitations.

CAUTION:—Be sure the word "Horsford's" is printed on the label. All others are spurious. Never sold in bulk.



A College President writes:

"Your TIME CHART meets my highest approval; it will be very valuable not only for travelers but in teaching the subject of Time to scholars in the schools."

Every school official, teacher, scholar and traveler should have one. Send 50 cents to Time Chart Co., Ypsilanti, Mich., for a copy, post paid.

ROOFING

GUM-ELASTIC ROOFING FELT costs only \$2.00 per 100 square feet. Makes a good roof for years, and anyone can put it on. Send stamp for sample and full particulars.

GUM ELASTIC ROOFING CO.,
39 and 41 WEST BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Local Agents Wanted.

THE AMERICAN SCHOOL BOARD JOURNAL.

For

Warming

the better class of

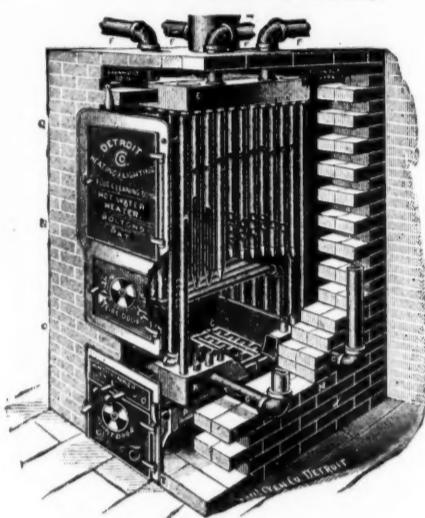


Board of Education.

Watertown, N. Y., April 3, 1891.

Detroit Heating and Lighting Co.
GENTLEMEN:—We cannot speak too highly of your system, both in regard to economy and satisfactory work. Yours very truly,

FRED. SEYMOUR, Supt.



BEST RECORD FOR THE
LONGEST TIME

IN THE

COLDEST

BOLTON

HOT WATER

CLIMATE.

HEATER

Residences,

Churches,

Hospitals,

SCHOOLS

DETROIT
HEATING AND
LIGHTING CO.,

Wight St., Detroit, Mich.

BRANCHES.

New York, 114 Liberty St. Chicago, 88 Lake St.
Boston, 42 Pearl St. St. Louis, 508 N. Fourth St.
New Orleans, 28 Union St.

Baker & Smith Co., Gen'l Dealers, 81-83 Jackson St., Chicago.

Manufacturers also of the

COMBINATION GAS MACHINE.

Send for Illustrated Book

"Warmth

for

Winter

Homes."

and all

Public and Private

Buildings.

T. L. Kelly & Co.

89 and 91 Wisconsin St.,

AND

285 BROADWAY.

OUR

Great
Clearing Sale
Of
Summer
Dry Goods

is now in progress,

and will be continued until our
stock of summer goods is cleared
out completely.

Unprecedented values in
every department.

Mail Orders receive prompt
and careful attention.

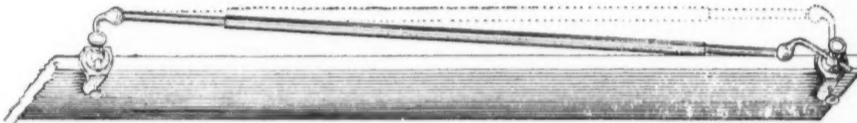
T. L. KELLY & CO.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Prof. O'CARROLL'S

PATENT

Music Score Holder



The above was invented to hold music books and pieces steadily open during the performance of a piece on organ or piano. Hitherto the closing of music books has been a great source of annoyance to performers.

The Holder is attached to the piano or organ by two clamps or screws, between which and the instrument a piece of felt or cloth is inserted to prevent scratching. It is capable of extension, and by lowering one (the right) side of the rod or arm to the level of the desk on which the book rests, it is not necessary to touch the Holder during the performance of the whole piece.

The Holder can be detached and attached with rapidity and ease, or may remain constantly on the instrument; neither does it interfere with the reading of the notes. Highest testimonials.

PRICE OF HOLDER IN BRASS OR NICKEL.

\$2.00.

The Holder is the most useful and necessary adjunct to a piano or organ ever invented, and no musical family worthy of the name should be without one. It prevents two or three people crowding around a singer or player to hold the music open, which is often very disagreeable

ADDRESS PROF. O'CARROLL, 552 JEFFERSON ST., MILWAUKEE, WIS.

**A NEW FEATURE IN
"OXFORD"
AUTOMATIC SCHOOL SEAT.**



YOU CAN BUY

Accident Insurance at almost any price, and with quite as great a difference in the value of the article as in the price.

**THE UNITED STATES MUTUAL
ACCIDENT ASSOCIATION**

Gives a \$5000 policy for \$15 a year if paid at once, or quarterly payments of \$4 each.

For further information and application blanks apply to

**EDWIN B. NAISH, State Agent,
MILWAUKEE, WIS.**

**HERE IS A SAVER OF TIME AND MONEY
MULTIPLE COPYING MADE EASY!**

**USE The Express Duplicator,
BENSINGER'S PROCESS.**

10-150 Copies from hand or typewriting. No mechanism, no washing, no trouble. Cheapest simplest and best duplicating apparatus. Headquarters for **Manifolding Devices**. Circulars from L.BENSINGER & CO., 402 Dey St., New York

THE SOLDIER In Our Civil War

A Pictorial History of the Great Conflict of 1861-1865, complete in two folio volumes, 2,000 illustrations, 950 pages. Prices, \$16 and \$20. 30,000 sold in one year. Agents Wanted. Send for Circulars.

STANLEY-BRADLEY PUBLISHING CO.
765 Broadway, New York.

THE SCHWAAB STAMP AND SEAL CO.

Manufacture to order all kinds of Souvenir or Commemoration Medals and Badges. Estimates furnished on application.

392 E. WATER ST., MILWAUKEE, WIS.

TEACHERS

Who want to make money during vacation should write to the

AMERICAN SCHOOL BOARD JOURNAL

A Royal Road to Piano Playing.

A Simple, Plain and Practical Piano or Organ Instructor, by

PROF. O'CARROLL,

Of the London Academy of Music, and late Organist at Rome, Italy.

PRICE, ONE DOLLAR.

The whole subject has been carefully thought out for beginners who thereby make rapid progress. Address

**PROF. O'CARROLL,
552 Jefferson Street, Milwaukee.**

WANTED!

Teacher on Manual Training. Must have experience and give good references. Address "Committee," care of American School Board Journal, 150 Nassau Street, New York City.

MAXWELL'S ENGLISH GRAMMAR

THE COURSE . . .
• . . COMPLETED.

Maxwell's Advanced Lessons in English Grammar is now ready, completing

"Maxwell's English Course," a three book series consisting of

PRIMARY LESSONS IN LANGUAGE AND COMPOSITION, 144 pages, 30c.

INTRODUCTORY LESSONS IN ENGLISH GRAMMAR, 151 pages, 40c.

ADVANCED LESSONS IN ENGLISH GRAMMAR, 327 pages, 60c.

EXPERIENCE has proven the impossibility of developing the ability to "speak and write the English language with propriety" by teaching grammatical rules and definitions merely, and the equal impossibility of cultivating this power by means of the "language lesson" alone. Dr. Maxwell, realizing these facts, presents in his series a happy blending of the language lesson with technical grammar. The pupil is not kept back from the pleasant and profitable exercise of using the knowledge he is acquiring until he has mastered the anatomy of the grammarian, nor is he started on a course of language lessons without a system and sequence laid down by the science of grammar.

ADVANCED LESSONS IN ENGLISH GRAMMAR is designed for use in the last two years of the grammar school, or as a full high school course, and it embraces all the theory and practice necessary for those grades. Its merits may be summed up briefly. It is clear, full, judicious, sufficiently conservative in its treatment of old authorities, and yet ready to adopt new definitions and new forms when the innovation is a real improvement. One chapter is devoted to word-formation or derivation, thus restoring word analysis to its proper place as a department of grammar.

Specimen copies mailed to any address on receipt of price. Correspondence in reference to the examination and introduction of this new work invited.

AMERICAN BOOK COMPANY.

NEW YORK: 806 and 808 Broadway.

CINCINNATI: 137 Walnut Street.

CHICAGO: 258 and 260 Wabash Ave.

THE PRANG

COURSE IN FORM STUDY AND DRAWING.

Dr. Arnold Dodel, of the University of Zurich, in a critical Survey of Instruction in Drawing in the elementary schools of Europe and America, says of the Prang Course (Paedagogium, Leipzig, April, '89).

"If we consider the PRANG COURSE as a whole and compare it with corresponding methods provided for teaching Drawing in elementary schools in Europe, its great superiority cannot escape us. It is, in fact, a step in practical pedagogics surpassing anything which has been done in this direction in Europe."

Circulars describing the Text-Books and Models provided for carrying out the work of

PRANG'S PRIMARY COURSE,

PRANG'S SHORTER COURSE,

PRANG'S COMPLETE COURSE,

will be sent on application. Send for samples of

PRANG'S STANDARD COLORED PAPERS,

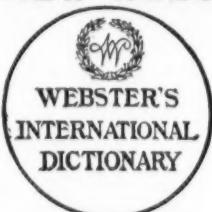
The most beautiful yet prepared for educational purposes. The colors are based on the spectrum, and have been approved only after long and careful experiment under the personal supervision of Mr. Prang. The tones of each color are soft and transparent, and are most carefully graded.

Correspondence Solicited. Address

THE PRANG EDUCATIONAL CO.,

WM. S. MACK, Western Manager. 151 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

THE NEW WEBSTER.



Entirely New.

The Authentic "Unabridged," comprising issues of 1864, '79 and '84, (still copyrighted) is now Revised and Enlarged, and bears the name of **Webster's International Dictionary**. Revision has been in progress for over 10 Years. More than 100 editorial laborers employed. \$300,000 expended before first copy was printed. Critical examination invited. **Get the Best.** Sold by all Booksellers. Illustrated pamphlet free. G. & C. MERRIAM & CO., Pubrs, Springfield, Mass.

School Teachers and Others

Interested in Educational Matters should send for

OUR LIST OF PAPERS AND PREMIUMS,

One Cent may save you One Dollar. Why not send at once. C. Address,

W. K. Knowles & Co.,
204 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

TEACHERS WANTED

For vacancies of all kinds in nearly every section of the United States. Write and learn about the wonderful success of our well-tried

CO-OPERATIVE PLAN

of obtaining vacancies, and filling positions through local agents and members. Circulars and application blank free. Agents wanted.

NATIONAL UNIVERSITY BUREAU,
147 Throop Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

THE INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION SERIES.

Edited by U. S. Com. of Education Dr. W. T. Harris.

All Particulars by Addressing

D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,

1, 3 and 5 BOND STREET, NEW YORK.

POTTER'S ADVANCED GEOGRAPHY MATHEMATICAL, PHYSICAL, AND POLITICAL.

By MISS ELIZA H. MORTON, Late Teacher Geog. Science, Battle Creek College, Mich., Author Potter's Elem. Geog., Etc.

This book is just issued, and with Miss Morton's wonderfully popular "New Elementary," completes the Series. These books are fresh, full of new material, verified and made practical by actual and class work, and are invested with a beauty and charm heretofore unknown in geographies. They are an inspiration to both teacher and scholar. It is sent post paid on receipt of introduction price. Pupils' edition \$1.25; teachers' edition, with teachers' notes (54 pages), \$1.50. Our complete catalogue of grand, new educational publications on application.

JOHN E. POTTER & CO., Publishers, 113 Market St., Philadelphia.

SCHOOL BOARDS, ATTENTION!

The National League of State Teachers' Bureaus, having an office in each state in the Union, furnishes teachers without charge. These offices are conducted on purely business principles, and where a school board or employing principal needs a teacher we can make the introduction most satisfactorily. Boards seeking teachers, or teachers desiring positions, should correspond with any State Manager, or with the General Manager of the League.

FRANK E. PLUMMER, DES MOINES, IA.

BOOKS Illustrated List of 2500
best Books sent free.

EVANS BOOK CO.,
St. Louis, Missouri.

PIERCE & BICKFORD,

ARCHITECTS,

ELMIRA, NEW YORK.

Write for Illustrations of Schools & Churches.

Just Published.

THE AMERICAN School Board Journal

Devoted to School Boards, School Officials, Teachers, and Parents.

VOL. II.

NEW YORK, CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE, JULY, 1891.

No. 3.

WM. RENDIGS, ESQ.

Wm. Rendigs, Esq., President of Board of Education of Cincinnati, was born in Cincinnati in May, 1855, and received his education in the public and high schools of that city. He is of a well known family in German circles, his father being one of pioneer German citizens of the Miami Valley of Ohio. After receiving his education in Cincinnati's public schools, Mr. Rendigs entered the drug business, which he thoroughly mastered, and, in 1876, graduated from the Cincinnati College of Pharmacy, taking the gold medal. He at once entered into, and for a period of ten years very successfully carried on business in Walnut Hills, the most prominent of Cincinnati's beautiful suburbs. At the end of this time, he took up the profession of law, and graduated in 1888, at once entering upon the active practice of his newly chosen profession, and associating himself with Hon. W. T. Porter, a gentleman well known in the courts of justice of Cincinnati, and who had large and successful practice at the bar.

He was elected to the Board of Education of Cincinnati four years ago, representing "Walnut Hills," and from the beginning of his term took an active interest in the educational interests of his city. He was elected Vice-President of the Board two years later, and a year afterward President, and is now serving his second year as such. He is also a member of the Union Board of High Schools, and of the Board of Trustees of the Public Library.

His familiarity with parliamentary rules, as well as the rules and regulations of the Board, his extended knowledge and experience in school matters especially fit him for the position he occupies as President.

In his social intercourse he is at all times pleasant and affable and his earnestness and sincerity in school work won for him the admiration and respect of all his colleagues, as well as all those identified with the educational interests of Cincinnati.

In the discharge of his duties as President, he is firm and determined in his rulings, and on all occasions preserves the dignity of the office, facilitating the board business promptly and efficiently.

Mr. Rendigs is a very prominent Mason of Cincinnati; a member of Walnut Hills Lodge F. & A. M. and Chapter R. A. Masons, Cincinnati Commandary Number 3, Knights Templar, and 32° A. and A. Scottish Rite; as well as other orders. He is married, and the happy possessor of a wife and four children.

PROMINENT ENGINEERS.

We call especial attention of our readers to the advertisement on front cover of this Journal. The persons represented by their pictures are undoubtedly among the leading American warming and

ventilating engineers. They are all interested in putting in the well known Smead System of Warming, Ventilation and Dry Closets. They are said to be the largest contractors in this country for placing their system in school buildings. From the fact that they are men of many years experience in their business, it is the best guarantee that all work done by them will be done so as to secure the best of results. Boards of Education will do well to corre-

Isaac D. Smead & Co. of Toledo, Ohio, own and operate the States of Ohio, Indiana, the Eastern half of Michigan and Arkansas. Col. Smead is too well known to need any introduction to the public as he is the Father of the School House Warming and Ventilating business, and a man of recognized ability who has done more to make the school buildings of America models of a Paradise for Teachers and Pupils than any other man in this country.

Col. Smead also has an office in the Beale's Building, Kansas City, with Mr. J. S. Otis as Manager, and the States of Missouri (except the City of St. Louis) Kansas and Nebraska are operated by the Kansas city office. Col. Smead is in great luck in getting such a "hustler" and efficient as Mr. Otis.

Mr. T. C. Northcott, whose office is located at Elmira, N. Y., is sole proprietor of all of Smead's patents for the state of New York and that part of Massachusetts and Connecticut situated west of the Connecticut River. Mr. Northcott not only understands his business but is one of the best talkers and conscientious workers in the Smead Association, besides he can tell an excellent story in such manner as to be appreciated at all times.

Smead, Wills & Co., of 417 Locust St., Philadelphia, put the Smead system in public buildings in the states of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware. They also have an office in Pittsburgh. Their business in both the Philadelphia and Pittsburgh offices is very well managed by Mr. James A. Wills, who is without doubt one of the best engineers in this country.

Smead Warming & Ventilating Co., located at 45 Kilby St., Boston, has made a success of the Smead system in Massachusetts and Connecticut, east of the Connecticut River, and the New England States east of these. To Mr. J. B. Badger, Vice-President and E. H. Underhill, Secretary, the largest part of the success of the Boston office is due. Mr. Badger has recently (with others) formed The Smead Warming & Ventilating Co., and have located an office in the Boston Building in Denver. Mr. Badger is President, and they control the Smead system and patents in Colorado and all states and territories north and west of these, and although they have but recently opened that office, we are informed that they have met with great success.

The Ruttan M'g. Co. South, located at Anniston, Ala., and Dallas, Texas, own and put in the Smead System in all Southern States except Maryland and the District of Columbia. Their President, Capt. F. M. Hight, and their Vice President and General Manager, Col. E. K. Chamberlin, are gentlemen who thoroughly understand their business, and have made a grand success of the Smead system in the south during the past few years.

H. I. Gregory, who is so well known in Washington, D. C., as the "Prince of Entertainers" owns the Smead patents for Maryland and the District of Columbia. Mr. Gregory's success will be appreciated from the fact that he has equipped over forty school buildings in Washington and over twenty-five school buildings in Baltimore with the Smead system.



President Cincinnati School Board.

spond with any of the firms mentioned in the advertisement. The Smead Warming and Ventilating Co. of Chicago, of which Sterling L. Bailey is President, James G. Bailey, Vice President, and Fred. M. Bailey, Secretary and Treasurer, own the following territory for the Smead patents: Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Arizona, Indian Territory, the Western half of Michigan including the North Peninsula of Michigan, and the city of St. Louis. They have contracted for a large amount of work this year, and their success is largely due to the untiring efforts of their President and Secretary, and their very efficient corps of engineers and assistants. Their office is located at 324 Dearborn St., Chicago.

THE AMERICAN SCHOOL BOARD JOURNAL.

WILL GERMAN BE DROPPED.

When the committee on German of the St. Paul School Board reported at the last meeting in favor of retaining the study of German, Inspector Auerbach opposed its adoption. He regarded the effort to teach two languages at once to very young children as a waste of money, as the children could not at so early an age be capable of profiting by the instruction. The inspector believed that if it came to a vote, four-fifths of the taxpayers would favor the dispesing with German in the lower grades. He offered a resolution that German be retained as a study, beginning in the grammar schools and continuing upward, but that it be discontinued in the primary grades.

Inspector Scheffer scouted the idea that young children could not be successfully instructed in two languages. He cited his own case and that of his child, eighteen months, who, he says, converses fluently in German and English. The acquisition of the German tongue was of great benefit to a resident in this country. He would even point to Mr. Auerbach as an example. That gentleman had come to St. Paul with a \$5 gold piece in his pocket, and all his other possessions tied up in a handkerchief. He owed a great deal of his prosperity to his knowledge of the German language. The matter was laid over.

SENSATION AT INDIANAPOLIS.

The result of the school enumerator's work just completed is the adoption of a decided plan of action on the part of the board of school commissioners. The enumerator's report places the number of school children this year between the ages of six and twenty-one at a little less than 34,000, whereas, the enumeration taken last year showed 47,000 school children in this city—a difference of 14,000 in round numbers.

The first announcement created a sensation and the board immediately ordered a special meeting to discuss the situation. The board is placed in a humiliating position. Either gross fraud was practised last year or careless work was done this year. The work was let to the lowest bidder heretofore and it is assumed that wholesale "padding" was done. The board has ordered an immediate recount and adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That this board condemns the perpetration of fraud, if there is any, in the matter of taking this or any former enumeration, and pledges itself to take immediate and energetic steps to bring to justice any person who has been a party to a fraud in taking the enumeration or "padding" any reports to the county superintendent.

STICK A PIN HERE.

You can travel all over the United States and Canada—and even go to Europe—and make money besides. How? Simple enough. Represent the American School Board Journal. Write us and see.

THE BILL WAS DEFEATED.

The Porter bill pending for some time in the Pennsylvania legislature, the provisions of which were to abolish the sectional school boards of Philadelphia, which now consists of 467 members and to replace these by a new board to consist of 21 members, was defeated.

A meeting of the members of the Sectional School Board was held for the purpose of guarding against future attacks. Notwithstanding the defeat of the Porter School bill, it is likely it will be the issue at the next election of Representatives to the House in 1892. They also suggest an organization of the members of the School Boards.

Mr. Davis said that the committee which had gone to Harrisburg to protest against the passage of the Porter bill stated that the bill had been indefinitely postponed. He suggested that the Directors be on the alert for some such measure bobbing up

again at the next Legislature. It would be well, he continued, to have the School Boards organized for different purposes; for mutual benefit, for instance. There should be some unity of action between the Central and Sectional Boards. The matters of interest to the various sections could be presented to the Central Board in better shape by the Sectional Boards.

It was suggested that a committee of two from each Sectional Board should be sent as delegates and form an Executive Committee. Another meeting for organization will probably be held during the summer, in time for a general meeting about September 15th.

A FIGHT OVER COPY BOOKS.

At the meeting of the Cleveland, O., Board of Education, reports were made by the joint committees on penmanship and text-books in regard to the change of the writing-books now in use.

The committee is composed of six members and was equally divided in its report—three recommending the introduction of the Micheal system of "rapid business penmanship" and three favoring the Spencerian system.

The books now in use are the eclectic system published by the American Book Company. The Spencerian system is also published by this company.

The Micheal system is published by the Williams Publishing company of this city.

Drs. Smith and Meyer and Mr. Zangerlie reported in favor of the Spencerian and Messrs. Stewart and Horn and Dr. E. A. Campbell are in favor of the Micheal.

The point of particular interest in the controversy seems to be the price. The Micheal books are offered at four cents per copy, while the Spencerian are offered at eight cents per copy.

Both reports were laid over for two weeks and the matter will, meanwhile, be thoroughly canvassed in the board and the points pro and con thoroughly brought out.

IS CLAY MODELING DANGEROUS.

The Brooklyn Board of Education Committees on Health and Drawing are conducting an investigation into the methods employed in the clay modeling classes in the public schools. The object of the investigation is not to ascertain whether the children in the primary grades, in which the clay is used, are learning how to make cubes, spheres, rhomboids, rhombuses, cones, spheroids and a score more of objects in the best way to teach them form and proportion, but to find out whether the potter's clay used promiscuously by the pupils transmits diseases from one pupil to another.

It is thought that if the present method of using the clay was dangerous to the health of the children it ought to be changed. The clay was expensive and the Board of Education did not have the money to buy separate clay for each class, much less for each pupil.

A physician thought it was hardly possible for the ordinary contagious disease to be communicated by the clay, as children suffering from them were not allowed in the schools. If skin diseases prevailed among the children, they might be communicated, but such diseases were rare. At any rate clay was a disinfectant and would kill some disease germs.

A teacher whose class uses the clay explained that as soon as the class had finished the lesson, the clay was put in a jar and water poured on it. It was allowed to soak for several days before another class used it, and was thoroughly washed before it was given to the second class.

TIRED OF TEACHING SCHOOL.

The school room has become irksome to many teachers who have sought other fields of activity. Those who are looking for a pleasant, healthy and profitable employment should write to the American School Board Journal.

PAWTUCKET MAKES A CHANGE.

At the last meeting of the Pawtucket, R. I., School Committee, Superintendent Maxon in his monthly report made the following recommendation:

"The method of designating grades in our schools is different from that used in most places. Strangers on being told a child was in the fourth grade would think that he was in the fourth school year, instead of the sixth year, as our method means. To bring our schools into conformity with the general custom I would ask your permission to reverse the order and call the children in the first school year first grade, those in the second year second grade, and so on, to the ninth grade, which will be the last before entering the High School. The names of the grades will then always designate the number of years the child has been in school if he has been regularly promoted. This is the system adopted by the National Association of School Superintendents, and used by the United States Bureau of Education, and by most Superintendents and educational writers. The change will have no effect whatever on our school work, but will make our school affairs much more intelligible to the parents and to strangers, and make our system conform to that most used."

The recommendation was adopted.

FIRST ONE, THEN ANOTHER.

At the last meeting of the Newport, Ky., School Board the salary of the superintendent was fixed at \$1,600, the same as last year, and nominations were then in order for that position. Dr. Scheffner nominated Charles Hammond and Robert Anstead nominated the present incumbent, John Burke. Mr. Hammond received eight votes and Mr. Burke seven. The former was declared elected. The office of principal of the High School was then created and John Burke and Prof. Schmidt were placed in nomination, and Prof. Burke receiving the majority of votes was declared elected and the salary fixed at \$1,400 per annum. The question then arose as to the eligibility of Mr. Hammond to the office of superintendent, and when called upon he replied that he did not have a superintendent's certificate but that he could easily get one. The vote electing Mr. Hammond was then reconsidered which resulted in the election of Prof. Burke. Mr. Hammond was re-elected to the position of principal of the Bellevue street school.

SCHOOL BOARD FAVORS DRILL.

One of the committee of the London, Ont., School Board was addressed by a citizen in regard to the establishment of a military battalion from the city schools. There were 770 boys big enough to drill, and he proposed to establish a company in each of the nine schools included, with the usual officers. He also hoped to form a staff and a drum band. He did not ask for money, but he wanted the hearty support of the Board. He could get six instructors from the Military School at 50 cents a drill to put the boys in shape to parade on July 1st. He thought the boys would get the wooden guns themselves at 15 cents each, and if a uniform were adopted it would be a cheap and serviceable one with Norfolk jackets and knickerbockers good enough for every day wear. The hours of drill should be from 4 to 5 on certain afternoons. The committee decided to support the scheme, and recommended a grant of \$30 to pay for the drill instruction.

REFUSED TO QUIT.

An effort was made by the Utica, N. Y. Board of Education to close the school year two weeks earlier than the contract of the teachers. The reason for this was that the appropriation from the state was about \$200 short of last year's appropriation and, there was not money enough in the treasury to pay for these two weeks. The principal and his subordinates refused to stop unless they were paid for their whole contract term.

FACTS AND FIGURES AT BOSTON.

The expenses of the Boston School Committee, as compared with previous year, present an increase of \$59,536.31. The expenses incurred under the direction of the Superintendent of Public Buildings for furniture, repairs, etc., of school houses were increased \$2,293.61, thereby increasing the total net expenditure \$31,829.92.

The average number of pupils belonging to all the schools was 67,022. The average cost per pupil incurred by the School Committee was \$24.53, by the Superintendent of Public Buildings \$3.94, making the total average cost per pupil \$28.47. The cost per pupil the past year as compared with the year previous shows an increase of five cents per pupil. The increase in the average number of pupils attending the schools the past year was 1019.

The number of regular instructors on the payrolls April 1, 1890, was 1311. During the year 83 resigned, one was discontinued and fourteen died.

The average salary paid during the year to each regular

High School instructor was \$1735.46
Grammar School instructor was 998.49
Primary School instructor was 702.21

The average salary paid each regular teacher in the high, grammar and primary service during the year was \$958.15.



FRANK E. PLUMMER.

Pres't Secondary Dep't, National Educational Association.

The cost for salaries of instructors in high schools the past year was \$212,315.13. In 1880-81, ten years ago, the cost was \$153,830.17, showing an increase of 38 per cent. The number of pupils was 3510, as compared with 2093 in 1880-81, an increase of 68 per cent.

The cost for salaries of instructors in grammar schools was \$705,436.41, as compared with \$607,666.01 in 1880-81, an increase of 16 per cent. The number of pupils was 31,675, as compared with 27,412 in 1880-81, an increase of 16 per cent.

The cost for salaries of instructors in primary schools was \$332,652.82 as compared with \$290,522.21 in 1880-81, an increase of 14 per cent. The number was 24,035, as compared with 21,902 in 1880-81 an increase of 10 per cent.

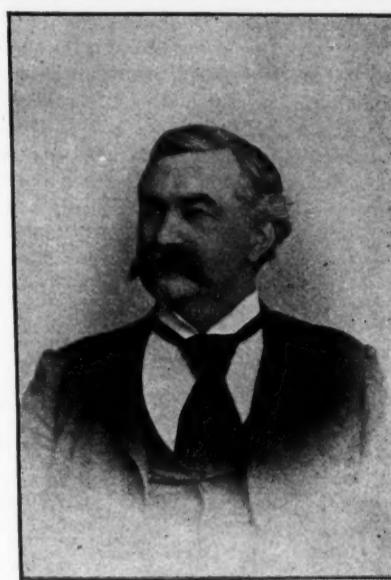
The sum of \$2,124,200 will be needed for the ensuing year.

CORPORAL PUNISHMENT ONCE MORE.

The trouble and annoyance that Joseph O'Connor's punishment of young Chester Kinsman caused the San Francisco Board of Education has set it to devise to govern corporal punishment in future. Now that the rules are being revised and newly compiled, it is the Board's desire to incorporate in them a suitable law on that subject, and to that end Director Harney has proposed that when punishment seems necessary the facts must be reported to the principal or vice-principal. Such teacher must then investigate, and if the pupil is found guilty the pun-

ishment may be administered under the following conditions:

The principal or vice-principal shall inflict said punishment, and shall before inflicting said punishment, require the presence of a teacher in the School Department, and in no case shall any pun-



W. R. GARRETT.

President National Educational Association.

ishment be administered unless in the presence of a competent witness.

Pupils shall be punished only on the palm of the hand, the stroke to be given with a leather strap, which shall be made after a model placed in the office of the Board of Education.

Punishments must never be excessive, cruel nor inhuman, but must always be administered with moderation, regulated by the impartial judgment of principals.

In the event of a refusal to submit to the mode of punishment herein provided, pupils will incur the penalty of suspension for at least twenty consecutive school days.

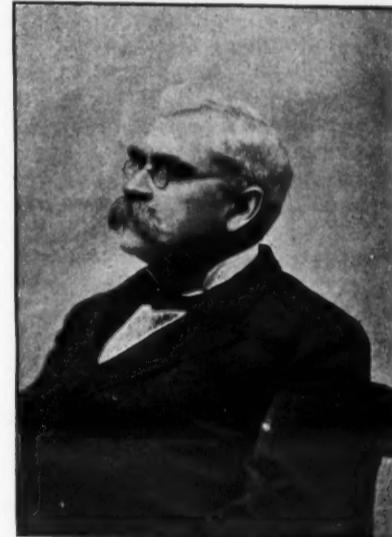
All cases of corporal punishment shall be reported to the Superintendent by principals, whose reports must show the ages and bodily conditions of all pupils punished, giving also a detailed statement of the cause of punishment, the time of its infliction, its degree of severity and the name of the witness.

Any principal who administers corporal punishment in a mode contrary to that herein prescribed

ABSENTEE TEACHERS.

At the last meeting of the New York Board of Education Superintendent Jasper showed that in one month there had been 4,370 days' absence of teachers, equal to the absence every day for a month of 218 teachers. Assuming the average pay to be \$700 a year, this showed that the city was paying \$152,600 a year in salaries for services that were not performed. It furthermore burdened the committee beyond possibility of proper consideration with applications for excuses of absence without deduction of pay. There were but 195 school days in the year, and yet, under the present system, a teacher had been absent 170 days without loss of pay.

The committee recommended that Trustees be required to appoint a number of substitute teachers in the proportion of one to every twenty class teachers employed, whose duty should be to take charge of classes when the regular teachers were absent, and at all other times to perform assigned duties, with the object of fitting themselves under the charge of Principals for positions as regular teachers. It also recommended that the by-laws be so amended as to provide that hereafter teachers could only be excused with full pay by the Trustees for not more than two days in a month and not to exceed ten days in any year, provided this excuse shall be extended only to teachers who have been five years in the service; by the Committee on Teach-



LEWIS MCLOUTH.

Pres't Industrial Education and Manual Training, National Educational Association.

ers, when the absence is on account of contagious disease; by the Board of Education in case of teachers of five years' service when caused by the illness of the teacher or death in the family of such teacher, and for not to exceed sixty-three days. Absences on half pay are abolished after Jan. 1st next, in case of unexcused absence for eighty days in any year, the teacher's place shall be deemed vacant.

Mr. Holt said the salaries of the corps of apprentice teachers, assuming the number to be 175 and the salary to be \$240 a year, would be saved by withholding the salaries of absentees. The new rule, he thought, would work no hardships, since the persistent absentees were not the Principals nor older teachers in the system. The new rules were adopted as reported.

ADVANCING TEACHERS' SALARIES.

The Louisville School Board took up the question of raising teachers' salaries. A resolution by which principals were to be advanced from \$1,550 to \$1,700; first class assistants, from \$680 to \$750; second class assistants, from \$570 to \$650; third class assistants, from \$520 to \$575; fourth class assistants from \$470 to \$500; fifth class assistants from \$420 to \$450; teachers in commercial class, from \$900 to \$1,000, and teachers in the business class from \$900 to \$1,000 a year.

The resolution was defeated and a substitute making an advance of \$5 per month for all teachers was adopted.



MRS. EUDORA L. HAILMANN.

Pres't Kindergarten Dep't, National Educational Association.

shall be liable to an investigation and if tried and proved guilty, may be expelled.

The proposed rule will be passed upon at the next meeting of the board.

Don't miss our August issue. It will surpass all others.

COAL FOR HEATING SCHOOL HOUSES.

SYSTEM OF VARIOUS SCHOOL BOARDS FOR RECEIVING COAL.

The Cleveland Board of Education committee on supplies met and spent two hours in the discussion of the coal question. Committeeman Zangerle had made up his mind that there was an Ethiopian somewhere in the coal pile, and before the committee convened he announced that the system of supplying the schools with fuel must be changed. At the preceding meeting of the committee the auditor was instructed to write to the school boards of other cities for information as to the way they purchase and weigh their coal, and a whole batch of replies was received. The following are some of the systems pursued elsewhere: The Board of Education at Albany, N. Y., makes a contract with the lowest bidder, as indeed do all the cities heard from. The coal is not weighed but dumped into bins which are known to contain, when filled to a level, a certain number of pounds of each kind of coal. The Albany idea was at once set aside as being out of the question for Cleveland, as the expense of building the bins would be too great. At Philadelphia the city is divided into ten districts, and separate bids for the schools in each district are asked for. The coal is weighed at the place of delivery by a person selected by the committee on supplies, and the weigher makes affidavit as to the correctness of the weight. At Elmira, N. Y., the school board sometimes employs men to superintend the weighing, and sometimes the janitors look after it, but there seems to be no regular method of supervision in Governor Hill's town in regards the school coal supply. The Boston board employs men to weigh the coal on the wharf and to assist the janitors in receiving it. One voucher is furnished by the contractor with his bill, and a duplicate is sent in by the janitor. At Providence, R. I., the coal is delivered in lots as ordered by the secretary of the school board. It is weighed by a sworn weigher, and the bills are checked by the tickets sent in by the weigher. The Chicago Board of Education has an official who is dignified with the title of "business manager" and the contractor delivers the coal in quantities specified by him. The contractor is required to furnish certificates of weight issued by the city weigher, and the bills are paid only on those certificates. The chief engineer of the board passes on the quality of the coal supplied.

New York schools use about 17,000 tons of coal each year and they have an inspector of fuel who, aided by certain assistants, attends to the weighing of the coal as it is received at the different buildings. The contractor is required to make affidavit as to the correctness of his bills both as regards the quantity and quality of the coal furnished and giving details as to where each load has been weighed. The contractor is also required to furnish two sureties, or a bond of a guarantee company, and is allowed nothing extra for delivering the coal or putting it into bins. Rochester, N. Y., has an official inspector and weigher. The vouchers for the coal are signed by the janitors of the schools and must be certified by the weigher.

In Springfield, Mass., the public weigher gives a certificate showing the date and weight of each load. The janitors receipt for the coal and after entering the tickets in a book kept for that purpose, turn them over to an official designated "the school house agent," who keeps them for reference. The coal for the Toronto, Ont., schools is delivered under direction of an inspector appointed by the committee on supplies, all expenses of weighing and storing being borne by the contractor. The Columbus board seems to have the best system of checking the coal bills. For the purpose of receiving the coal the school buildings are set apart in specified districts. The janitors are divided into squads of five or six and each squad is given charge of a district containing several buildings. A captain is appointed for each squad and it is his duty to call the men together and superintend the work. Two of the squad are detailed as weighers, one inspects the loading of the

wagons at the tracks of docks, and the fifth man acts as a detective and watches the drivers. No coal is allowed to be hauled before 7 o'clock in the morning or 6 o'clock at night. The scales of the company supplying the coal are used for weighing purposes. Last year the Columbus board paid \$1.80 per ton for its coal, and used about 2,000 tons.

When the committee met yesterday the ball was opened by Dr. J. S. Campbell, who said he saw no improvement in any of the methods of other cities over that in force in Cleveland. Mr. Zangerle at once took exception to this view and said that in his opinion there was great room for improvement here. He brought up the question of the last bill presented for coal, which he said had been ordered paid without having been properly checked. The rules require that all bills shall be approved by the committee on supplies and he had not approved the bill referred to, yet it had been ordered paid. Clerk Dixon said the other two members had signed the bill and they constituted a majority of the committee, but Mr. Zangerle insisted that all the members should have signed it. Dr. Gilbert was a listener to the conversation and told Mr. Zangerle he was altogether too technical. "You'll get over that before you've been a year on the board," said the doctor. "If you're going to insist on the letter of the rules, why don't you make the clerk read the minutes of the previous session at each meeting of the board? That is never done, yet the rules require it."

A discussion as to whether the janitors could be used to look after the weighing and delivery of coal then took place. Dr. Campbell said that Mr. Ruthenberg was going to employ the janitors at other work during the vacation and the committee on supplies couldn't have their services. "We had good weighers last year," concluded the doctor.

"I don't know about that," said Mr. Zangerle. "From reports that I hear they were not as good as they might have been."

"Oh, you mustn't believe all you hear," replied Dr. Campbell.

Mr. Goodhart thought the forms of contract were defective, and that the judiciary committee ought to get up a form that would be more binding upon the contractors.

"The question is, can we use the janitors for this purpose?" said Dr. Campbell. "What do you think about it, Mr. Dixon?"

The clerk replied that most of the janitors would be kept busy during vacation, but that perhaps half a dozen could be utilized as weighers.

"What does the weighing cost now?" asked Mr. Goodhart.

"About \$700 per year," replied Mr. Dixon. The tickets sent in by the coal company having the present contract were then produced by the direction of the committee, and considerable time was spent in cross-questioning of Clerk Dixon and Assistant Superintendent of Buildings Wright as to the method of checking the bills. The clerk said he figured the net weights and checked the calculations, but did not check tickets sent in with the stubs retained by the janitors. That was Mr. Wright's work.

The latter said he generally compared the stubs with the bills, but had not been able to do so in some cases, as the janitors had not sent him all the stubs.

Mr. Dixon produced the bills and showed that they had all been certified as correct by Superintendent of Buildings Dunn. Mr. Wright then said that the last bills had been signed by Mr. Dunn without reference to him (Wright). Mr. Dunn relied on his assistance to see that the bills were correct and merely signed them because the law required he should do so.

"I did not put my initials to the last three bills," said Mr. Wright, "and I can't understand why Mr. Dunn signed them."

Mr. Goodhart—This committee ought to adopt some definite plan for checking coal bills and insist on that plan being followed. It seems Mr. Dunn signed these bills without knowing anything about

them. If Mr. Wright checks them, the rules should be changed so as to authorize him to sign them, and he would then be responsible.

Mr. Wright—The trouble is the janitors don't send in the stubs. If the committee will back me up when I call the janitor down for not attending to this, they might be brought to time.

"Report them to this committee if they don't do it, and we'll back you up," said Mr. Goodhart.

After further discussion the clerk was instructed to prepare a system of coal tickets and also a form of blanks to be used by the bidders for the coal contract and the committee will pass on the new forms at their next meeting.

THE LIMIT OF WHIPPING.

"What is worth beginning is worth ending," said School Director Brady of the Chicago Board of Education when asked if he intended to force his resolution through. "If I start to build a three-story house I ought not to stop on the second unless I find I cannot go any further, but in this case I believe I can. Anyhow I am going to try. If I cannot stop this whipping in the schools I will at least see if I cannot have two persons present at every beating and when one says 'enough' the whipping will stop. These women teachers cannot control their tempers like a man and when they begin they don't know where to stop. Now if some one was near who would be cool headed all the while, then they would not go so far. I tell you I have seen children so badly beaten no man would believe it unless he saw it. When I spoke before the committee I asked them if it had come to that state where we had societies to protect the mule, the cow, the dog, and the game cocks, and had no society to protect our children. They were all opposed to me but one, and when I finished they were all in favor of me but one. But it did not pass anyway. They are going to change the rules, and I want that change made, that some one besides the teacher giving the whipping be present or do away with corporal punishment altogether. Anyone would take offense at a stranger beating their child even if it was only one slap, while you might give your own child half a dozen slaps."

BY BALLOT OR ROLL-CALL.

The Board of Education of Brooklyn, O., held a meeting and chose a superintendent, an assistant superintendent, and the teachers and janitors for the coming year. Before the meeting, the attention of the members was called to the fact that there is a new state law in force, requiring that when such elections take place each member, when voting, shall verbally declare his choice. The act was passed April 28, 1890. They elected, however, to make their appointments by ballot. It was the declared intention of the board to elect a new superintendent and it is said that the members did not wish to make their choice public for fear of engendering bad feeling. Complications will probably arise which may make it necessary for the board to have a new election.

CLOSETS FOR THE SCHOOLS.

At the last meeting of the council the Memphis School Board was granted the right to use latrines in the schools, instead of automatic closets. Assistant Engineer Elliott handed in a communication protesting against the use of latrines. The board changed its petition, asking for permission to use a certain pattern of water-closets instead of latrines. Mr. Elliott was called in and asked what he thought of the closets. He said he knew nothing of them. Vice-President Camp, of the school board, said the closets had been used in Chicago, New York and Brooklyn, and the council decided to permit two of the closets in, with the understanding that they are to be removed if they prove to be unsatisfactory.

The Board of Education at Buffalo, N. Y., contemplates a \$20,000 addition to one of its schools.

PROF. PAUL BINNER.

Paul Binner began his peculiar work of teaching the deaf in 1880. He was then teaching the ordinary branches in the public schools. He had fitted himself, however, specially for the teaching of elocution and his experience in this branch was of great service to him, when he assumed charge of one of the classes of the Wisconsin Phonological Institute, located at Milwaukee.

His success in producing results with deaf-mute children became at once recognized, and when in 1883 the institution closed as a private enterprise, and was reopened, as a part of the public school system as the "School for the Deaf," he was appointed as its Superintendent and Principal. This institution now has forty pupils divided into five classes, with a teacher for each. The State of Wisconsin appropriates annually \$100.00 for each child.

This school has proven so efficient in carrying out its work, that it has attracted the attention of Alexander Graham Bell, and other specialists in different parts of the United States. Prof. Bell has invited Paul Binner to deliver a lecture on articulation teaching, before the American Association to Promote Teaching the Speech of the Deaf, at Lake George, New York, during that meeting held between July first and tenth.

Mr. Binner, it may be said, is a typical schoolmaster. He began his work at the age of 16 in a district school and has taught almost incessantly, with the exception of three years, which he served in the army. He has been one of the most faithful and enthusiastic workers in the educational field and has achieved marked success.

Although born in Germany, he came to this country when he was but a mere child. He is thoroughly American in his ideas and methods and takes an active part in various social and educational movements.

SALARIED SCHOOL BOARDS.

Commissioner Guggenheim of the New York Board of Education is much in favor of creating salaried school boards. He says:

"Pass a law requiring the appointment of five commissioners, each with an annual salary of \$10,000. Don't leave any possibility of this being a political body, but leave it absolutely certain that it will be composed of paid educational experts. I believe this could be done by taking the appointing power out of the hands of the Mayor and giving it to a council composed of college presidents and other prominent educators."

Commissioner Guggenheim named several men that he thought would make a council like that he suggests. These paid commissioners would be required to attend to the technical educational work of the system. They would regulate the course of study, the manner of teaching, the requirements for a teacher's license, etc. One of the most important functions of this paid board, as suggested by Commissioner Guggenheim, would be in confirming the teachers named by the trustees.

The present manner of appointing teachers is strongly criticised by many who claim that favoritism is exercised. Mr. Guggenheim believes that his plan would largely remedy this difficulty, for a paid board would have no object in admitting poor teachers to the schools. If they knew that a good teacher with a license was waiting for an appointment they would employ her as soon as there was a vacancy, even though she had no political influence. However, Commissioner Guggenheim would leave the nominating power with the local boards of trustees.

These paid commissioners would have many things to occupy their attention. By a proper arrangement of duties and a proper performance of work they could easily earn \$10,000 a year. Mr.

Guggenheim's idea is to leave them devote their whole time to educational matters. To know from reading and personal visitation what methods of education are adopted in other countries and different parts of this country. They would then be able to incorporate into the public school curriculum of New York City the best thought on educational matters.

So much for the purely educational part of the board. Then Commissioner Guggenheim advocates the appointment of a Board of Education proper by the Mayor, according to the present method. But this board would consist of fifteen instead of twenty-one, the present number. This measure would be in the nature of a compromise with those who think that men who work for nothing work the best.

The duties of this board of fifteen would be much like the duties of the present board, only they would have less technical educational work to attend to. They would attend to the business matters of the school system. Commissioner Guggenheim argues that the existence of the business part of the Board of Education would be a necessity, for expe-

in the primary schools cost only \$15.87 apiece.

These are not unusual proportions says the New York World but they are undue ones. The most important work of the schools is that which is done or should be done in the primary departments. Tact, skill and sound experience count for more there than in any of the higher departments. The best teachers are needed there and the smallest classes, so that the difficult initial work of education may be well done. The most important part of the educational structure and the most difficult is the foundation.

Yet in all our public schools the primary departments are precisely those least cared for. It is there that half-equipped girls, themselves just out of school, are set to try there 'prentice hands, with all the odds of overcrowded classes against them.

There is nothing in our school system in greater need of reform than this, as every wise principal and superintendent is prepared to testify, and yet is never reformed. Boards of Education seem incapable of correcting the mischievous impression that in the way of teachers and methods "any thing is good enough for small children."

MUST TAKE OATH OF OFFICE.

According to the new school law passed in Pennsylvania school directors must swear that they have not used any unlawful means to secure the office, and further that they will support the constitution of the State and that of the United States. They must make an affidavit before a Justice of the Peace or a Notary Public, a copy of the oath to be forwarded to the Department of Public Instruction to be filed and a minute of the swearing to be entered in the records of the local board. Any violation of the law works a forfeiture of the State appropriation, which in this city amounts to the neat little sum of \$100,000 or more for her schools. In addition to this forfeiture a failure on the part of a director to comply makes him guilty of misdemeanor.

A prominent school director and member of the Pittsburgh Central Board of Education, said:

"The provision for swearing in school boards is certainly a just one. A school director occupies a responsible position, just as any other official, and should be required to take the oath for the faithful performance of his duty."

Mayor Gourley said: "A school directorship is a public trust just as much as any other office. The man who holds it has the disposition of the people's money and business on his hands, and there could be no objection raised to his being sworn into office."

TEXT BOOKS ON NARCOTICS.

The State Board of Education of North Carolina held a meeting to take action upon the question of the adoption of text-books in compliance with the legislation of the last General Assembly in regard to giving instruction in the public schools upon the effects of alcohol and narcotics upon the human system. The Board decided to adopt two books, which are published by Leach, Shewell and Sanbourne, of New York, provided they shall contain the requisite matter, one-fourth upon the subject of the effects of alcohol and narcotics on the system as required by the statute, one of the books not containing the requisite amount of matter on that subject.

A SCHOOL SOLD FOR ONE DOLLAR.

The Fire Department of Southampton have been for some time greatly in need of a house for their various machines, and the School Trustees, in view of the fact that they have been empowered to build a fine large school at a cost of \$15,000, calmly met and resolved to sell the old south end school building to the firemen for the sum of \$1.

PAUL BINNER.
A Leader in the Education of the Deaf.

rience has taught that it is a rare thing to find a man at the same time a close scholar and an accurate enterprising business man. The number of these commissioners would be cut down from twenty-one to fifteen, because part of the work of the board, as it now stands, would be done by the educational experts.

According to Commissioner Guggenheim's plan, the work of the trustees of the various wards would be the same under the new system as it is now, except that the trustees would have only the power to name the teachers. Now the final appointment rests with the trustees. This, as we have stated, would be taken away and given to the expert board.

DEFECT IN THE NEW YORK SCHOOLS.

The annual report of the New York Board of Education shows that 1,614 teachers were employed in the grammar schools last year to teach 54,545 pupils—an average of about 34 for each teacher, while 1,833 teachers in the primary schools taught 81,581 pupils or an average of more than 44 for each teacher.

Again each grammar-school pupil had the sum of \$31.65 expended upon his education, while the tots

PAUL BINNER.
A Leader in the Education of the Deaf.

rience has taught that it is a rare thing to find a man at the same time a close scholar and an accurate enterprising business man. The number of these commissioners would be cut down from twenty-one to fifteen, because part of the work of the board, as it now stands, would be done by the educational experts.

According to Commissioner Guggenheim's plan, the work of the trustees of the various wards would be the same under the new system as it is now, except that the trustees would have only the power to name the teachers. Now the final appointment rests with the trustees. This, as we have stated, would be taken away and given to the expert board.

DEFECT IN THE NEW YORK SCHOOLS.

The annual report of the New York Board of Education shows that 1,614 teachers were employed in the grammar schools last year to teach 54,545 pupils—an average of about 34 for each teacher, while 1,833 teachers in the primary schools taught 81,581 pupils or an average of more than 44 for each teacher.

Again each grammar-school pupil had the sum of \$31.65 expended upon his education, while the tots

THE AMERICAN SCHOOL BOARD JOURNAL.

A STORMY SESSION.

When the Detroit School Board held its meeting for the purpose of selecting a supervisor of the property of the schools, the vote resulted in a tie, each of the two candidates, Wallace and Van Leyen, receiving seven votes.

Inspector Comerford, a Wallace man, moved that the nomination be indefinitely postponed, which was lost. Ferguson moved to lay the nomination over until the next meeting of the board, which was also lost by a vote of 6 ayes to 8 noes.

Inspector Comerford then denounced Van Leyen and also cast aspersions upon the integrity of two members of the board.

Immediately after this speech the dilatory tactics were resumed, and after another half-hour a second formal ballot was announced to be taken, when Comerford asked to be excused and rushed from the room followed by Ferguson, Stuart, Springer, Hoyt and Voigt. The president did not leave his seat, and immediately recognizing that nine persons remained and that a vote under those circumstances would elect Van Leyen, they all rushed back just in time to answer to a call of the house which the secretary had been directed to make.

"Put us all down, Mr. President," said Comerford. "I'm a Republican, but I want you to give it to us straight. We won't stand any Reed business here, you know."

Then another period of delay occurred, followed by a formal ballot, which resulted like the previous one.

Again Mr. Lillibridge moved to take a formal ballot. Ferguson moved an amendment to the amendment that it be an informal ballot, and Voigt moved an amendment to the amendment, that the above matter lie on the table until the order of miscellaneous business should be reached. The amendment to the amendment was put and lost; then the amendment was voted down, and at this point President Adair called Comerford to the chair. Ferguson moved an amendment that the ballot be informal.

"That is out of order," said Lillibridge. "It has already been made an amendment to my motion and voted down."

"The chair holds it to be in order," said Comerford.

"Then I appeal from the decision of the chair." The appeal was sustained.

"I move as an amendment that the whole matter be deferred until the order of miscellaneous business is reached," said Ferguson, who always had a ready second in Stuart.

"That also was made an amendment to my motion," said Mr. Lillibridge, "and was voted down, like the other."

"The chair holds it to be in order," said Comerford. Then Mr. Lillibridge appealed again from the decision of the chair and the appeal was sustained.

"I move we adjourn," said Stuart.

This was also put and lost, each amendment and vote to adjourn being taken by roll-call. Mr. Lillibridge then called for the previous question. The result was as before—7 to 7.

Stuart—"I move we adjourn."

Ferguson—"S'port—"

Comerford—"All'n favor adj'n say aye."

"Roll call! Roll call! Roll call!" yelled a half dozen.

Comerford—"All opposed, no. Carried, board stands adjourned."

THE PRIESTS MUST COMPLY.

The Toledo Board of Education received a report from its Truant officer at the last meeting to the effect that he had received no blanks from any of the Catholic schools. He had visited them all, some twice, this spring, with blanks, and none had returned them. All the Lutheran schools have complied.

After a brief discussion the following resolution was offered and carried:

"Resolved, That it is the sense of this board of Education that the compulsory educational law be strictly and impartially enforced in all its provisions, and the truant officer employed by this board and the superintendent of schools are hereby requested to use all legal and just means to secure the prompt enforcement of this beneficent law, both in its letter and spirit. And if it be necessary to invoke the aid of the courts to enforce compliance with this law, enacted for the general welfare of the people and the protection to society, then these officials shall have the ready support and encouragement of this board."

Superintendent Compton said if the text of the law be carefully read, it will be seen that the clerk of the board, the truant officer, the superintendent and the board of education are wholly responsible for the enforcement of the law. "We are glad to feel that we have the support of the board," he said. "We have no means how to tell whether the law has been complied with. We know only how many have been in the public, Lutheran and certain of the other private schools. The eleven Catholic schools have persistently refused. We can furnish no material to the census bureau. The intent of the law is not only to prevent truancy, but to reveal by statistics what progress is being made in dispelling illiteracy. We feel that it is an important matter. We don't go ahead maliciously or unreasonably, and have gone to them always politely and our advances have been friendly. It has come to this, that the law will have to be enforced or taken as a dead letter. Some of the priests said they would comply with the law if it should be held constitutional when tried. Now they say they will not. We are willing to do our duty in the matter and do it fearlessly."

CHANGING THE RULES.

The Poughkeepsie Board of Education at the last meeting revised their manual. A lively discussion during which Judge Eldridge, a member, said he did not believe teachers should be given power to employ substitutes. That is within the domain of the superintendent.

President Cramer—My criticism is that we have a whole lot of rules in our manual which are dead letters. Now what are they there for? Let us enforce them or throw the whole thing away. If a teacher can absent herself and provide a substitute it seems to me that is taking more latitude than the board gives its employees.

Superintendent Burgess—The absent teacher does not provide a substitute, but the principal of the school.

In a rule which reads that "the teachers may allow the pupils who so desire may leave the room" the word "may" was changed to "shall."

It was also added "and must not be detained after the close of the school session because of leaving the room, unless the teacher in charge is satisfied the privilege has been abused."

An amendment was adopted making another rule read:

"But no pupil who has been suspended from any school shall be transferred during such suspension without the previous consent of the board; and no pupil who has been suspended from any school, and who has been permitted to return thereto, shall be so transferred within one month after such return, without the consent of the committee on such."

Another rule, a new one, was offered but laid over ordering teachers to do their duty and obey the rules of the board, under pain of dismissal, suspension, or deduction from salary.

Commissioner Van Cleef argued that the rule was unnecessary. The board has the inherent power to dismiss or suspend, but a court and jury must do the fining if any is to be done. Teachers are employed to do certain work. If they do not perform their work the board cannot judge to what extent they have neglected it.

Albany, N. Y., will have three new school houses.

QUESTION OF PRIZES FOR PUPILS.

The Public School Board of Ottawa, Can., had the question of prizes for pupils under consideration at its last meeting. The discussion opened when Trustee Henderson moved that the expenditure of \$400 in prizes be stricken out this year. He explained that there was a strong impression in the minds of the public that this system of granting prizes was inadvisable, and it was not always the most deserving children who received the prizes. It was generally the bright scholars who received the prizes, while the dull boy, although he might study hard and be very persevering received none. The system also created jealousy among the scholars.

Trustee Bowles said the committee had considered the matter and had come to the conclusion to recommend that prizes be granted this year, as the scholars looked forward to getting them. But they were in favor of doing away with the system after this year.

Trustee Kerr said he had had the pleasure of distributing prizes to scholars for the past twenty years, but in doing so had felt more grief than pleasure when he saw the number who were disappointed in not getting any. There were many pupils who had to leave school every day before it was over to help earn a living for themselves, and they were handicapped. The prize system also created bad feeling against the teachers.

Trustee Cook said he was sorry that Ald. Henderson should have made such observations. As he understood them it reflected upon the teaching staff in the distribution of the prizes.

Trustee Henderson—I made no observations on the teaching staff.

Trustee Cook continuing said he understood them that way. But he would draw the attention of the board to the fact that it was not optional on their part to give the prizes. They were required to do so by the Act, which he then read.

Trustee Kirby—It's easy enough getting over that. I can give a prize for each school and comply with the law. I have had 26 years' experience of prize giving, and it has been 26 years of trouble. The biggest row we ever had in the board was on the prize question. He believed nine-tenths of the teachers would say amen to giving no prizes. The motion was carried.

A RUMPS AT CHATTANOOGA.

There is considerable opposition in the Chattanooga School Board to Supt. Wyatt. The reasons assigned for the opposition is assigned to various causes.

The majority contend that the Superintendent has proven himself non-progressive, will not accept the more modern systems in the conduct of the schools, is wedded to certain text books and opposes vigorously the introduction of new and revised school literature, objects to the Board meddling at all with the text book feature, and, in fact, accepts as little meddling as is possible by the School Commissioners.

"This new fangled commencement arrangement of holding the exercises at night is the cause of all this rumpus" said an indignant friend of Prof. Wyatt.

"The graduating class contains some young ones who think themselves already sufficiently wise to dictate the revolutions of the earth, and who in reality deserve a good spanking.

"They thought it very novel to take issue with the Board of Education as to the conduct of the schools, and it can be characterized truthfully as impertinence. First, they must have the commencement day changed to commencement night, and then for fear sufficient style would not be attached to the Tabernacle they manage to bring about a change in favor of the Opera House. It's the cause of all this row, and has brought about this alleged dissatisfaction against Prof. Wyatt.

The Wilmington, Del., Board of Education expects to expend \$20,000 on new schools the coming year.

TEACHERS WHO TEACH NOT.

POLITICS IS RUINING THE SCHOOL SYSTEM, COMMISSIONERS SAY—CIVIL SERVICE REFORM IS THE REMEDY PRESCRIBED BY SOME.

One of the first fruits of the investigation which the Special Committee of Seven of the New York Board of Education is making of the public school system of this city is the discovery that in large part the evils and defects of the system are due to lack of intelligence and efficiency on the part of the teachers. Notwithstanding that it is the duty of the Board of Education to know all about the quality of the instruction being given in the schools this discovery seems to have greatly startled several of the Commissioners.

The committee was originally appointed to visit other cities and study their public school systems for improvements to be grafted upon that of this city. The committee providentially concluded, however, that it would be advisable fairly to familiarize itself with the condition of New-York's system first. Accordingly, the committee divided up into parts and began an examination of the schools in the various parts of the city.

Upon visiting a school it was the practice of the sub-committee to find out by an oral examination how much the pupils had learned. In some few of the classes the results were fairly satisfactory. But



B. A. HINSDALE.

President, Normal Department National Educational Association.

in the greater percentage the result of the test examinations were disheartening in the extreme.

One of the members of the committee said: "I asked of one class one of the simplest questions in geography which I had selected from the lesson of Monday. This was on Wednesday. No hand went up, and I repeated the question. Still the scholars sat dumb. I said, 'What does this mean? Surely some of you must be able to answer this question; you have quite recently had this lesson.' Still they were silent. Finally I turned to the teacher and said, 'Miss Blank, you answer it for them,' but she was as dumb as her pupils, and hid her confusion and ignorance in an endeavor to explain that the boys had not understood the question. I had read it from the list of questions on the lesson. In my disgust I laid the book down on the desk, and turned to the Principal, who took up the examination with quite as poor results.

"It is perfectly clear to my mind that the greatest need of reform in our school system is in the quality of teachers. First of all, we might need to get rid of about a third—perhaps a fourth might do—of the present force, who are incompetent and unfit for service either from the infirmities of age or from the lack of original qualifications for the position. Why, in one of the schools there is a female principal seventy-five years old, without a hair to her head or a tooth of her own in her mouth. She showed so pathetically the ravages of time and her school showed so plainly the lack of intelligent di-

rection that I turned to one of the Ward Trustees, who was present, and asked, 'What does this mean? Why is this decrepit old woman allowed to continue here?' The Trustee shrugged his shoulders and responded: 'What can we do about it? We reported her to Jasper a year ago for incompetency and



N. A. CALKINS.

Chairman Trustees, National Educational Association.

demanded her removal, but she is still here, and our report has not been acted upon."

The committee visited a large three-department school on the east side, the female grammar division of which is in charge of one of the sharpest, most intelligent, and experienced of female Principals in the city. Commissioner Mrs. Clara M. Williams, who was a graduate of the Normal College with the Principal in question, was not satisfied with the result of the examination, and said as much. She found the spelling particularly poor. The Principal, wishing to defend her teachers and her school, laid the blame largely upon the course of study, which is overcrowded. Mrs. Williams complained particularly of the spelling, and remarked to the Principal, "We did much better than that when we were in school together," to which the Principal replied, "Perhaps we had better teachers."

The criticism of this Principal was that the course of study of the Normal College was but a poor preparation for teaching. She said that although the first appointment of a graduate of the



H. J. HILL.

Sec. Executive Committee, National Educational Association.

Normal College, based upon her diploma, was supposed to be but a temporary appointment, it often occurred that teachers were continued three or four years in this tentative relation without an examination by the City Superintendent, or any effort to secure a permanent license. Furthermore, she

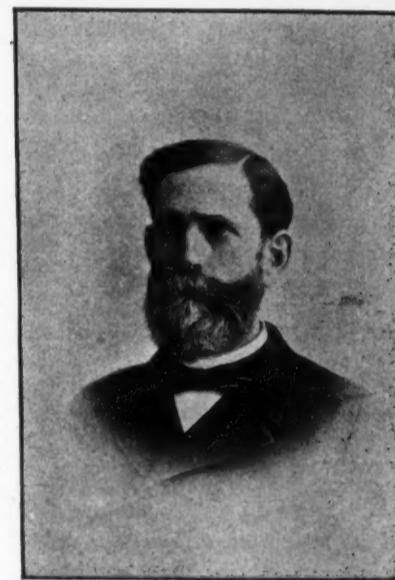
thought that the City Superintendent's license was held altogether too cheaply. The examination revealed little or nothing of peculiar requirements which are inborn rather than acquired, but which technical training can do much to impart.

She said that the consequence was that a large percentage of the teachers who entered the school system every year were too young in the first place and untrained in the next.

This criticism was even more emphatically stated by one of the four Commissioners of the board who have resigned within the past year. He said: "For the most part they are a lot of educated ninnies. They have acquired a smattering of Greek and Latin in the Normal College, and are supposed to have learned something of drawing and French and German and some other fancy accomplishments, but they know nothing more of the requirements of a teacher's position than when they entered the college. Here, pretty soon there will be 300 of them turned out of the Normal College mill and with their diplomas in their hands they will go rushing around town among politicians, School Commissioners, and Trustees, to secure endorsements and 'influence' to get them appointments in the schools.

"I tell you it is a disgusting sight to see these young girls chasing around like ward politicians in search for office. It is degrading in the extreme."

It was suggested to this man, as it was to several



J. J. MILLS.

President, Higher Department National Educational Association.

who are still members of the board, that perhaps they would find in an application of the civil service reform or merit system to the appointment of teachers, a cure for many of the evils from which the system was suffering. School Commissioners Hubbell, Sanger, Lummis, O'Brien, and Gerard, with whom the subject has been at different times discussed, have expressed themselves strongly and unqualifiedly in favor of it, and most of them have specifically consented to being so placed upon the record. Commissioner Hubbell, Chairman of the Special Committee of Seven said that he would see that the committee made a special feature of the subject in its investigation and included in its report some recommendations with regard to it.

WANT A NEW TEXT BOOK STUDY.

The following communication was submitted to the Boston School Committee:

Believing that a thorough knowledge of the nature and effects of alcoholic drinks and other narcotics, gained before appetite is formed, will warn the young against beginning the use of these harmful substances: and, believing also that the law of the State requiring that physiology and hygiene shall be taught as a branch of study in all schools supported with the public money, is only enforced when regularly and faithfully taught, we respectfully petition that this branch be made a regular text book study in our schools.

Referred to the Committee on Examination.

THE
American School Board Journal.
DEVOTED TO
SCHOOL BOARDS, SCHOOL OFFICIALS, AND TEACHERS.

W.M. G. BRUCE, *Editor and Publisher*,
School Commissioner Fifth District,
NEW YORK, 150 NASSAU STREET.
CHICAGO, 112 EAST RANDOLPH STREET.
MILWAUKEE, 88 MASON STREET.

SUBSCRIPTION, - - - TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.
SIX MONTHS, - - - ONE DOLLAR.

ADVERTISING RATES.

TWENTY CENTS PER AGATE LINE PER MONTH.

Published Monthly. Office, 88 Mason St., Milwaukee, Wis.

FOREIGN OFFICE.

THE AMERICAN SCHOOL BOARD JOURNAL can be found on file and for sale at Trubner & Co.'s, 57 and 59 Ludgate Hill, London, England.

Entered at the Milwaukee Post Office at Second Class Rates.

As is the school board so is the school.

Correspondents will bear in mind that we publish only matters of general interest pertaining to school boards. All routine matter is omitted.

While the teachers are forgetting the cares of the school room in vacation pleasures, the school board officials are planning and perfecting arrangements for the fall opening.

MORE ABOUT THE AMERICAN BOOK CO.

In our last issue we referred in an editorial, to the fact that some attacks had been made on the American Book Company in various places throughout the country. This information came to us in the form of an anonymous pamphlet, which had been distributed in some of the Western states, and also through communications sent to us direct.

In the interest of our large constituency we have deemed it our duty to get at the real facts and establish, if possible, their accuracy.

We found this a difficult undertaking, and, after spending time, labor and money, we succeeded in tracing the source at least of many of these charges. We traveled several hundred miles, interviewed a large number of school officials, retail book dealers, publishers, etc., besides conducting an extended correspondence bearing on the subject.

Our experience prompts us to say right here, that it is easy to make charges but it is hard to substantiate them. A closer analysis of the statements in letters and in the anonymous pamphlet demonstrates that their intent is simply a matter of business competition.

The aspect of a question is considerably altered when you point to events without giving the attending circumstances. There is a difference between facts and whole facts. We produce herewith a letter contained in the pamphlet, together with a copy of the original, showing the lines in italics which appear in the original letter but which were

eliminated in the one produced in the pamphlet:

DEAR SIR:-

Referring to our recent letter of instructions in regard to the resumption of regular and legitimate relations with Messrs. Porter & Coates, we wish to impress upon you the necessity of keeping a close watch upon their agents and their operations to see that they observe their side of the agreement, which includes the maintenance of regular introduction and exchange rates, legitimate methods, and a cessation of criticism or talk against the American Book Company, its books or its agents.

As Messrs. Porter & Coates are not members of the School Book Publishers' Association, you are at liberty, and we shall expect you to remove their books wherever possible, at regular introduction and exchange rates. If you find agents working for them on commission, that is, getting their pay out of the cash proceeds of introduction sales or orders, please report each and every such case to us immediately.

Believing that Messrs. Sheldon & Co. are doing some underhanded "mud-slinging" work, we caution you to watch them closely and if you discover that they are maligning the American Book Company, or attempting to remove our books, we shall expect you to protect our interests in kind, *adhering to the regular rates.*

Ginn & Co.'s agents are showing considerable aggressiveness in their work and talk against the American Book Company, and it is our desire that you proceed against their books everywhere, where they are in use, and weaken and remove them wherever possible, *remembering of course that regular introduction and exchange rates alone will be allowed.*

We particularly desire you to meet with vigor and despatch the energetic efforts of the agents of E. H. Butler & Co., by displacing their books with ours as rapidly as possible. This house is perhaps the most unfriendly one with which we are dealing, hence it is only right that their competition should be met with sharp, decisive agency operations on our part.

Do not depart from regular introduction and exchange prices without special permission from this office.

Yours truly,
AMERICAN BOOK CO.

DEAR SIR:-

Referring to our recent letter of instructions in regard to the resumption of regular and legitimate relations with Messrs. Porter & Coates, we wish to impress upon you the necessity of keeping a close watch upon their agents and their operations to see that they observe their side of the agreement, which includes the maintenance of regular introduction and exchange rates, legitimate methods, and a cessation of criticism or talk against the American Book Company, its books or its agents.

As Messrs. Porter & Coates are not members of the School Book Publishers' Association, you are at liberty, and we shall expect you to remove their books wherever possible. If you find agents working for them on commission, that is, getting their pay out of the cash proceeds of introduction sales or orders, please report each and every such case to us immediately.

Believing that Messrs. Sheldon & Co. are doing some underhanded "mud-slinging" work, we caution you to watch them closely and if you discover that they are maligning the American Book Company, or attempting to remove our books, we shall expect you to protect our interests in kind.

Ginn & Co.'s agents are showing considerable aggressiveness in their work and talk against the American Book Company, and it is our desire that you proceed against their books everywhere where they are in use, and weaken and remove them wherever possible.

We particularly desire you to meet with vigor and despatch the energetic efforts of the agents of E. H. Butler & Co., by displacing their books with ours as rapidly as possible. This house is perhaps the most unfriendly one with which we are dealing, hence it is only right that their competition should be met with sharp, decisive agency operations on our part.

Do not depart from regular introduction and exchange prices without special permission from this office.

Yours truly,
AMERICAN BOOK CO.
by L. E. R.

It will at once be plain to any intelligent mind that the meaning of any letter or article can be changed materially by eliminating certain lines.

To garble a letter in this manner, and to use it as a weapon is dishonorable. Such methods must be condemned, and we deplore the fact that business rivalry should permit men to resort to such means.

Large concerns are often the subject of attack by some bitter and uncompromising competitor; and that there exists a very sharp rivalry in the book trade is also a well known fact. It must, therefore, be assumed that the letters and pamphlet were the outcome of such a rivalry.

While we were aware that the anonymous authorship of the pamphlet ought, in the first place, to condemn it in the eyes of all fair-minded men, we were disposed to consider seriously its contents. The garbled letter above produced is sufficient to exclude it from all further consideration.

We are obliged to admit that the American Book Company, as far as we can learn, has been very successful, and has won the confidence of its patrons. It has improved its books and reduced the prices.

We do not champion the cause of the

American Book Company; on the contrary, we would oppose them in the most vigorous manner if we found good and sufficient reasons for doing so. Yet, we cannot countenance the besmirching of good names by parties who shield themselves behind anonymous documents. If produced over responsible signatures we will only too willingly shed the light of day upon any unfair transaction. We are not in the "anonymous" business. We desire fair play, and will entertain no charges unless founded upon truth.

SCHOOL BOARDS AND TEACHERS.

Sporadic cases of friction between school teachers and school boards merely serve to emphasize the value of school boards, when properly made up and when they restrict themselves to performing their legitimate functions.

The ideal school board—and it is an ideal which is often nearly realized—is made up of men who ably represent various practical callings. They are lawyers, merchants, railway men, physicians, clergymen, whose daily employment brings them into contact with a great variety of human beings; whose individual sympathies are wide and their collective sympathies still wider.

Each has his own view of the educational needs of the community, colored by his particular occupation and the kind of people with whom he associates day by day. But the point of view of a whole board, when properly constituted, is not the point of view of any individual—it is the community's point of view. The school board is an excellent means of getting the sentiment of the community upon its educational needs, and of applying to this sentiment the scrutiny of able, practical men who are especially interested in educational questions.

The school board stands between the community and the school teacher, informing the latter of the modifications in the subject-matter taught and in the methods of teaching made necessary or desirable by changes in the requirements of the community. Then the teachers, on receiving this information, can act upon the suggestions which it contains, relying upon the knowledge gained by actual work in the class-room and upon the training acquired by a thorough course in pedagogy. No board should undertake to go outside its province. It should recognize frankly that teachers are more conversant with the details of teaching than members of the board can possibly be. It should inspect without spying. Teachers, for their part, should remember that the school board has a much closer knowledge of what the public wants than they can have, and that it is the requirements of the public, and not an abstract criterion of the best in education, which has to be satisfied.

An observance of these obvious rules grows every day more common, is making friction between boards and teachers rarer every day, and rendering them every day mutually more helpful and progressive.

HON. WM. GEUDER.

The man who occupies the presidential chair of the Milwaukee School Board first made his advent into that body in 1888. Already known by his colleagues as a successful manufacturer and a popular citizen—his unassuming manner did not, however, betray the force and clear judgment, which he later disclosed in his duties as school official. His vigorous remarks on pending measures, his apt suggestions in solving vexatious questions, his thorough familiarity on the rules and the details of practical school management soon attracted the attention of the members of the board.

When in 1890 the body proceeded to the election of a president the sentiment had crystallized itself into the unanimous choice of a man, based strictly upon ability and fitness. The result was that William Geuder became president of the board. His administration proved a successful one. Well defined ideas on modern school work, fully apace in lines of progressive education, have fully characterized all his efforts. His ideal of a common school education has been to equip all children alike for the duties of manhood and womanhood, and thus place them upon the footing in the strife for the necessities and comforts of life. He is a thorough believer in the equalizing effect of a general education. An intelligent people physically and intellectually strong, will have less unscrupulous monopolies, and certainly a much smaller percentage of pauperism, than any other, and will come nearer to solving the social problems of the day in a peaceful and satisfactory manner, without infringing on the rights of the individual, than one not so fortunately situated.

Mr. Geuder was born in Milwaukee, April 30th, 1852. He attended Engleman's School now known as the German-English Academy, afterwards took a course at the Spencerian Business College and entered his father's tinsmith shop as an apprentice. He became a member of the firm in 1875, and upon the death of his father succeeded him in the firm which then continued the business under the name of Geuder, Paeschke & Co. Something of Mr. Geuder's business energy and tact may be judged from the fact that the firm, which then had but a few employees, now employs two-hundred and fifty men and is one of the largest of its kind in the Northwest. He has recently been elected president of the Board of Trustees of the Public Museum.

OPPOSED TO COOKING SCHOOLS.

A communication was received by the Mobile, Ala. School Board from the managers of a private cooking school in that city asking the board to make it a part of the city school system and provide proper teachers, etc. Commissioner Foster opposed action on the matter. "We are," said he, "differently situated from those with whom such enterprises are successes,—those living in the northern and eastern cities. There they have hundreds and thousands of girls who attend such schools and then support themselves by cooking. How many of our girls would hire out after they had graduated from the cooking school? There are very few in our schools who will not learn to cook at home. I am opposed to it, but I am open to conviction." The matter was postponed to a future meeting.

ST. PAUL FIXES SALARIES.

The School Board of St. Paul, Minn., has adopted the following schedule of salaries for first primary teachers in buildings of ten rooms or more; First

year, \$550; second year, \$600; third year, \$650; fourth year, \$700; fifth year, \$750; sixth year and over, \$800. Provided, that former primary principals holding the position of first primary teacher shall suffer no reduction in salaries.

The salaries for High School teachers was presented, as follows:

Teachers of mathematics, English and drawing, first year, \$850; second year, \$1,000; third year, \$1,000 fourth year, \$1,100; fifth year, \$1,100; sixth year and over, \$1,200.

Science and languages, first year, \$1,000; second year, \$1,200; third year, \$1,400; fourth year, \$1,600; fifth year, \$1,800; sixth year, \$2,000.

CIRCUS BEATS THE SCHOOL BOARD.

The Superintendent of the Troy, N. Y., School Board brought out the fact at the last meeting that the number of absentees on circus day was 1,500



HON. WILLIAM GEUDER.

President of the Milwaukee School Board.

President Cahill then called to the attention of the board the practice pursued by some teachers of dismissing school at will. He continued:

I had several teachers come to me and ask for permission to dismiss school in order that they might see the parade. I refused permission. Some of the principals assumed this authority. I think that the subject had better be taken in hand by the board. Either the board or the teachers must run the schools. The matter will be referred to the Committee on Discipline.

NEW INVENTIONS.

The following patents were granted on articles for schools and kindergarten work and school buildings:

Short-hand machine, W. M. Carpenter, St. Louis Mo. Game Apparatus, Jerome B. Reed, Sanbury, Pa. A Toy, Christian J. Letzing, Boston, Mass. Window-fastener, Orril R. Chaplin, Boston, Mass. Pencil-sharpener, Chas. H. Redman, Newark, N. J. Hot-air furnace, George M. Wells, Oskaloosa, Iowa.

Musical Instrument, A. V. Chevers, Providence R. I. Inkstand, Herman C. Stifel, St. Louis, Mo.

Fountain-pen, Gustavus A. Bierdeman, Utica, N. Y. Ventilator, George W. Howe, Washington, Iowa. A Toy, Waldo V. Snyder, Canton, Ohio.

Inkstand, James Adair, New York City, N. Y. Ventilating System, Josiah C. Bennet, Lynn, Mass. School Furniture, W. A. Ramsey, Johnson City, Tenn. School-slate, Harry C. Goodrich, Chicago, Ill.

Sash-holder, John Blocher, Franklin Grove, Ill. Pen extractor, Emil C. Pfeiffer, Cambridge, Mass. Adjustable Map or Chart Holder, A. L. Eilar, Nem Castle, Ind.

Inkstand, J. A. Macmeikan, Great Missenden, Eng. Ventilator, Peter Abramson, San Francisco, Cal. Ruling-pen, Harry H. Love, Sacramento, Cal.

Hat and Coat Hook, C. H. Thurston, Boston, Mass. Combination Desk and Document-cabinet, Christian E. Lucas, Atlanta, Ga.

Game apparatus, John D. Jackson, Bay City, Mich. A Toy, Clemence A. Mahle, Corry, Pa. Key-fastener, W. Bishman, Washington, Pa. Music chart, James Dodd, Boston, Mass. A Toy, Edward F. Blythe, Philadelphia, Pa.

SCHOOL ELECTIONS.

W. S. Meredith is the new president of the school board at Fairmont, W. Va.

The Berkeley, Cal., Board of Education elected Dr. J. S. Eastman president.

Jerome J. Woodruff is the new president of the Homer, N. Y., Board of Education.

Messrs. Kramer and Cohen are the new members of the Little Rock, Ark., School Board.

George A. McIlvaine has been a member of the Peoria, Ill., Board of Education since 1865.

Col. W. J. White has been re-elected superintendent, by the Dayton, O., Board of Education.

Dr. D. W. Jeffries is the new president of the Chester, Pa., School Board, and Thos. H. Higgins, secretary.

A. S. Olin has been re-elected superintendent by the Kansas City, Mo., School Board and Col. M. G. Jones, clerk.

Hon. Frederick Kramer was re-elected president of the Little Rock, Ark., School Board, and R. A. Engerton, secretary.

Capt. L. P. Chester is the new president of the McKeesport, Pa., School Board, and Capt. W. E. Thompson, secretary.

The Avoca, Pa., School Board elected officers as follows: T. F. O'Brien, president; P. H. Sanders, secretary; J. J. Curley, treasurer.

Dr. H. A. Gwin is the new president of the Wymore, Neb., Board of Education; A. D. McCandless, secretary, and G. R. Chatburn, superintendent.

The Ruscombmanor School Board elected the following officers:—President, Ephraim Van Buskirk; secretary, Saml. Schmehl; treasurer, John Angstadt.

Hon. John K. Wildman has been re-elected president of the Bristol, Pa., School Board, and John K. Young, secretary, and Miss Matilda Boaz, Supt.

The St. Louis School Board of the North sub-district, Fourth Ward, reorganized by electing Dr. C. S. Shaw, president; Dr. E. W. Swentzel, secretary; S. D. Herron, treasurer.

The Twenty-ninth ward School Board of Pittsburgh elected the following officers: president, T. A. Weber; secretary, C. A. Kauffield; treasurer, A. J. Locke. George Smith is the new director. First Ward: president, John J. Maloney; secretary, M. J. Maloney; treasurer, Jas. T. McHugh. West Bellevue: president, James Irwin; secretary, Dr. J. W. Bell. Braddock: president, Dr. J. N. Weddle; secretary, C. C. Fawcett; treasurer, T. W. Dowler.

MONTHLY PAY FOR TEACHERS.

Councils Finance Committee of the Philadelphia Board of Education had Controller Thompson before them recently to talk over the proposed monthly, instead of quarterly, payment of the public school teachers. The Controller had sent in a communication saying that he was quite willing to countersign the warrants every month.

President Sheppard, however, was not so disinterested. He magnified the physical impossibility of getting the warrants ready every month, at least with anything like the present resources of the Board of Education. The existing clerical force was not, he said, able to procure 20,000 additional warrants in the course of the year. Not only the teachers had to be paid, but the janitors and housekeepers. He had never heard anybody express dissatisfaction at getting his or her money quarterly. Still he was willing to do his part in signing warrants every month.

Controller Thompson had found that the male teachers were paid every month and the female teachers every quarter. As to complaints, it was natural that the teachers should not like to jeopardize their situations by growling at the Board of Education, but if had not heard complaints he had. Letters and verbal appeals had poured in upon him soliciting monthly payments. He thought the teachers be emancipated from the necessity of warrant shoving. If it could be done legally a stamp might supply the place of a signature to represent the president and secretary of the Board of Education on such warrants. One additional clerk could overcome Mr. Sheppard's "physical impossibility." Then the city might be divided into six districts, with supervisors at \$2,500 a year (another \$15,000 in salaries), who would receive and distribute the warrants.

Mr. Hartman opposed monthly payments and the question was referred to a sub-committee consisting of himself and Messrs. Monroe and Thompson.

COST OF FREE TEXT BOOKS.

The Boston School Committee reported that the cost for text books, exclusive of writing books and drawing books during the past year amounted to \$25,408 15. More than 25 per cent of this expenditure was occasioned by exchange and introduction of additional text books adopted by the board during the year.

The average cost the past year for supplying pupils attending the various grades with text books, drawing materials and stationery, in accordance with the free text book law, was about 79 cents per pupil. The number of books now charged to the schools averages between five and six books for each pupil, and if replaced at publishers' prices, would cost about \$2.68 per pupil.

The past year was the seventh year during which pupils have been supplied under the free text book law. The success attending the plan of furnishing pupils with everything required for school use has got beyond the experimental stage, and will no doubt remain a permanent feature of the school system of Massachusetts.

TUITION FEES INCREASED.

The examining committee of the St. Louis Board of Public Schools, in its report made some months ago, called the attention of the directors to the small amount paid into the treasury for tuition by pupils living outside the school district. It was shown that the revenue from this source was sadly disproportionate to the number of pupils whose real homes were outside the school limits and that during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, the money collected for tuition was only equal to the amount which ought to be received from 14 pupils attending the district schools and 14 pupils attending the High School for the full scholastic year, or a total of \$96,45.

These receipts continued to decrease. For August, September and October, 1889, the sum total of

receipts was \$195, and in the corresponding months of 1890 it was \$137. But since the report of the committee, renewed vigilance on the board has had a wonderful effect. This is shown in a report just made covering the period from November to March, inclusive. For 1889-90 the receipts from tuition for these months were as follows: November \$70.50; December, \$147.20; January, \$97.25; February, \$65; March, \$172.50. Total \$552.45.

This sum is almost tripled by the figures of 1890-91, no less than \$1,351.80 having been received during the five months, as follows: November, \$132; December, \$220; January, \$535; February, \$387.50; March, \$77.30.

Now that this reform has been effected, attention is again called to the falling off in the amount of fines collected and paid into the treasury since 1882. In that year the total amount received in this way was \$1,778; in 1890 it was but \$499.50.

QUESTION OF CORPORAL PUNISHMENT.

At Kansas City a boy was whipped with a switch that had been soaked in water, in consequence of which he carried blue marks on his body for two days. The teacher was in turn assaulted by the boy's relatives. The board will now investigate the matter. The rule on corporal punishment reads as follows:

All cases of corporal punishment shall be reported to the superintendent, according to the forms and requirements of blanks to be furnished by him for the purpose, but corporal punishment shall not be administered by any teacher, except in cases of flagrant offences, and then only after duly notifying the parents or guardians of the intended punishment; and if the parent or guardian will administer the punishment so as to preserve the discipline of the schools, then no other punishment shall be inflicted by the teacher for that offense; and no teacher shall, in any case or under any pretense, punish children in the schools by striking or slapping them on or about the head.

Corporal punishment shall not in any case be administered in the presence of the school, but at the close of the session and in the presence of two other teachers or of the superintendent.

SCHOOL BOARD BY ELECTION.

The Macon, Ga., Board of Education was asked at the summer session of the legislature to make the position of superintendent of public schools and members of the board of education elective by the people, instead of the method that has been prevailing all these years of appointment. Some dislike the self-perpetuating feature of the board and say when a member resigns or dies the board should not have the power of selecting his successor, but that this privilege should rest with the people. They do not wish the superintendent elected by the board, but wish him chosen by popular vote.

It is not known how general is this desire for a change in the law. It is said that a memorial will be presented to Bibb's representatives asking them to favor the proposed bill.

MUST ECONOMIZE.

President Evans of the Youngstown, O., School Board made a few remarks to the board at the close of the last meeting. He asked for economy during the coming year. The expenses of the schools are increasing and it might be impossible to run them if they continue to increase. It is easy to be persuaded to buy things that are not needed, and find at the end of a year a deficit of \$15,000 or \$20,000. He did not believe in being parsimonious but that affairs should be conducted on an economical basis. The larger a body becomes, the more danger of a shortage in money. There is not enough on hand now to run the schools, indeed about one-half as much money as other cities the size of this one have. But it must be borne in mind that in economizing, the efficiency of the schools must not be crippled.

ONE COMMITTEE CENSURES ANOTHER.

The finance committee of the Rochester Board of Education handed in a report on the methods of auditing bills. The report states that the examination of the old bills of the board showed much carelessness in the auditing of accounts and continues: "It is to be presumed that the finance committee was established for some useful purpose, but it is difficult to see any reason for its existence as a committee of audit, if it is to follow blindly the findings of other committees. Such responsibility your committee declines to assume unless bills come before it properly certified to by some responsible employed or or member of the board. We, therefore recommend that all bills for work done shall be certified to by the officers whose duty it is to inspect such work and all bills for supplies and materials furnished shall be accompanied by the receipt of the person to whom they were delivered before such bills shall be approved for payment.

A resolution embodying these recommendations was adopted.

A QUESTION OF COLOR.

The Kansas City, Kans., School Board is confronted with the question of color in their high school. Said one of the members:

"The fact is, there is a great deal of complaint in regard to the cleanliness of the colored pupils and especially in the high school building, where the school is mixed. The young white ladies claim that they cannot afford to be mixed up with colored girls and they complain bitterly of certain alleged inconveniences on account of the presence of the colored girls. The board of education realizes that this is a very delicate question and they hardly know how to dispose of it without creating the enmity of the colored race, on whom they depend for election."

THE INTEREST ON SCHOOL FUNDS.

At the May meeting of the Chicago Board of Education, President Nettlehorst said: "There is a matter I want to bring to the attention of the board. It has been assumed for some time past that the Board of Education is a part of the city administration. As a matter of fact it is a distinct power. But that is not what I want to say now. The City Treasurer has announced that he intends to pay over to the city the interest accruing on city funds, and that is a matter in which the board is directly interested. The school law provides that all moneys raised for school purposes shall be held by the City Treasurer. As a matter of fact the school fund is a special deposit. It stands to reason that the School Board has a right to expect that that part of interest accruing on the school fund be paid to the board."

The President concluded by saying that he had prepared a resolution on the subject, which was read by Chairman Prentiss, of the Finance Committee and adopted by the board.

CONDAMN THE SCHOOL BOARD.

At Concordia, Kan., there is considerable talk of holding an indignation meeting for the purpose of publicly protesting against the action of the school board in employing certain teachers. The action of certain members of the board in electing their own daughters to positions in the schools is denounced in the strongest terms. Prof. T. A. Sawtell, formerly superintendent of the city schools, in the *Empire* has the following to say:

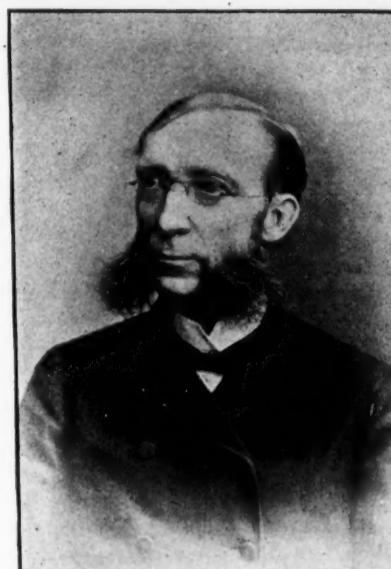
Some of the actions of the board are shameless violations of public trust and impositions on the people as were ever practised by the Tammany ring. Places for the daughters of members of the board was the first consideration and revenge was the other. We never before heard such general and fervent condemnation of a public act as could be heard everywhere in town the next day, when it was learned that some of our best teachers had been thrown out to make room for the daughters.

THE EXPERIMENT AT LOUISVILLE.

About six years ago several citizens started a movement to establish a Manual Training School at Louisville, Ky., to be run as a part of the school system. They appointed a committee which was to visit the schools throughout the country, at their own expense, with this purpose in view. After all this, the movement was defeated in the School Board because of a totally false conception of its purposes. The foremen of certain shops urged that it be opposed because they feared that they would injure their trades by teaching boys the trades and overcrowding the shops with incompetent material. The true object of such a school, it has since been demonstrated, is to do what the classical high school does in regard to English literature, mathematics and physics, and also teach the greatest use of the eye and the hand by teaching the foundation principles of all trades.

One year ago a school of this character was established as an experiment, for which \$3,500 was appropriated by the School Board. Out of this \$1,000 was used for the erection of a shop on the lot of the High School property and \$1,500 for the salary of the instructor. The other \$1,000 was taken up in fitting up the school. During the year the school was conducted in connection with the Male High School, and forty-eight boys have derived the ben-

to those of other cities which have hitherto been more progressive; for instance, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Brooklyn, Denver, Boston, Baltimore. In these cities it was successful beyond expectation and has long since passed from the theoretical stage to become a necessity.



JOHN L. N. HUNT.

Pres't Board of Education, New York City.

These gentlemen have already raised \$30,000, and have no doubt of their ability to raise whatever more may be necessary. It is understood that two gentlemen have given \$5,000 each, and are greatly interested in the success of the movement. While this school is to be conducted separate from the classical department, a graduate of the Normal Training School, whose course shall be made three years, will be permitted to enter the junior class of the High School and thus be prepared to go to college. Any pupil finishing the ward-school course will be entitled to choose between which course they will take. Those taking the manual training school will take the following course: First year, English literature, science, mathematics, and in manual training the use of tools, bench work, wood turning and carving. The second and third years' metal work, brazing and forging will be taught in conjunction with mechanical drawing, which runs through the whole course.



HON. HOKE SMITH.

President Atlanta School Board.

efit from the school besides the regular High School course. They have had a thorough training in woodwork, turning, the use of tools and mechanical drawing. To accomplish this they had to go one hour sooner and remain two hours later than the other students. In spite of these apparent disadvantages the boys, nevertheless, rank higher in the classical department than the average of the other boys. They have also been distinguished by their regularity in attendance, the absences not averaging one in forty-eight. They have been more interested than could have been expected, from the fact that the additional course kept them confined until 2:45 o'clock every afternoon.

As the boys have now about reached their Sophomore course it was evident that something had to be done as there was no special provision for the second year in manual training.

Realizing this fact, a small number of Louisville's best and wealthiest citizens have had the matter under consideration for some time, and have taken active steps to establish a complete Manual Training School. These gentlemen, who refuse to have their names published, have adopted the following plan, which will be submitted to the School Board. They propose to raise a sufficient amount of money among themselves to build and equip the school, and when thus completed, together with the ground on which it will be built, to donate it to the public school system of the city of Louisville.

They propose to make it the equal in all respects

completed at last and will be presented to the board next Tuesday.

The total for both funds, the general and special is \$3,870,143.28. The estimate of last year was \$1,737,420.99, or \$1,591,920 for the general fund and \$145,500 for the special. The amount to be asked for this year will be an excess in the general fund over the amount asked for last year of \$149,522.29; in the special fund an excess of \$981,200, or a total excess of \$1,142,722.29.

All of this excess can be accounted for in two items. The largest amounts to \$1,000,000, which will be asked for new school buildings and heating and furnishing them, and for new sites. No money was asked for these purposes last year, as the \$2,000,000 to be raised by the sale of bonds had not been exhausted. The contracts now out will exhaust all the money available. It is true that a bill has just passed permitting the city to issue \$500,000 in bonds for this purpose, but this will not nearly fulfill the demand of the board or answer the necessities of the city.

According to statements made the passage of this bill will probably cut down the million asked for by one half. Even then it is doubtful whether the Board of Estimate will allow any such sum. Two years ago, it will be remembered, the board asked for a million and was allowed \$200,000. In the same proportion if it asks for half a million it would get \$100,000.



WM. McCABE.

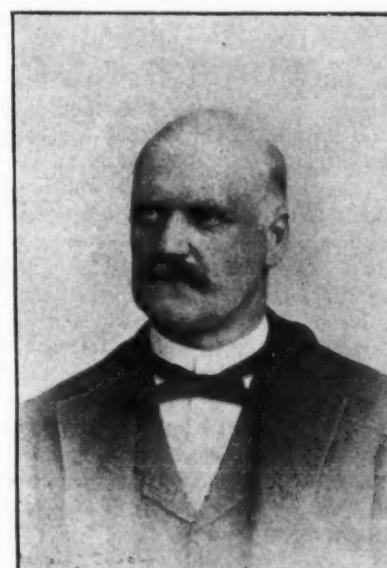
Treas. Executive Committee, Nat'l Educational Association.

The other item that increases the estimate is \$150,000 for the increase of the salaries of teachers in primary classes and lower grades. If the plan asked for in the petition sent to the board last spring had been completely adopted the amount required would have been \$230,000. The Teachers' Committee have quietly considered the petition and come to the conclusion that the teachers asked for too much. If the Board of Estimate will provide the money they are willing to do something to remedy the present state of things.

The teachers asked for a general increase of \$50 a grade a year in all primary classes and in all grammar classes up to the third grade. They asked that all teachers who had been in the school for six years or more should receive \$750 a year, no matter what grade they are in. The Teachers' Committee, on the other hand, think that \$300 a year is a large enough salary for a beginner, being nearly \$2 a day. They are willing to increase the salaries, however, and to assure all teachers who have been in the schools six years or more \$600 a year. Training school graduates will receive \$500 the first year instead of \$300.

A motion in the Lowell, Mass., School Committee to substitute in the high school Otto's French reader for Super's was lost.

Butler's Geography has been recommended in place of Swinton's by the Lawrence, Mass., School Committee.



HERBERT GRIGGS.

Pres't Music Department, National Teachers' Association.

MORE THAN TWO MILLIONS.

The Finance Committee of the Brooklyn Board of Education has been wrestling with the budget for fortnight. They have been receiving reports from all the other committees of the board about the sums needed for next year's work. The budget has been

OUR BOOK REVIEWS.

EDITED BY W. E. ANDERSON.

ENGLISH AUTHORS; A Hand-book of English Literature, from Chaucer to Living Writers. By M. Rutherford, Athens, Ga. 728 Pages. Published by The Constitution Book & Job Print, Atlanta.

"ENGLISH AUTHORS" is the fruit of a practical teacher's experience in the class room. A very successful effort is herein made to bring a treatment of English literature into close and intelligible connection with English history. The book has strong merits. The author has gleaned the best and ripest ears from that vast field of literature which treats of the personal traits and the times of English writers. Proceeding upon the correct principle that the mind of the student must have something to interest him, about which his sympathies may gather and a natural desire for investigation be stimulated, the author has given very truthful and almost captivating accounts of the principal English writers. With each sketch citations are made to complete an account of each subject without too much reference to those episodes which are not pertinent to the leading aim in the study of literature. A great merit of the book is its easy and lucid style. It answers one of the best tests of a readable book. Open it anywhere and you will be attracted by the subject matter and the author's treatment whether it be in its own comments or in the arrangement of copious extracts very judiciously selected to complete his text. At this time when the attention of educators is turned to the great possibilities of proper selection of reading matter for the young, the book deserves the attention of teachers. As a text book containing an excellent methodical guide for the teaching of English literature or as a standard work for the private student it is a valuable work and will be widely appreciated.

EUROPEAN SCHOOLS, or What I Saw in the Schools of Germany, France, Austria, and Switzerland. By L. R. Klemm, Ph. D. Published by D. Appleton & Co. (International Education Series.)

The title of this book is fairly descriptive of its contents—a comprehensive account of the practical work of teaching in the European schools. The observations are made, note-book in hand, upon the work of teachers in all grades of schools. The author has illustrated his notes and perhaps in this way has made ample reparation for one serious defect. He is not lucid or skillful in expression. Some of his paragraphs are bungling, involved, obscure, and repetitious, and withal so weak in style that they discredit both the aim and performance of the author. Not the least defect in the work is an assumed importance, and verbose grandiosity in the treatment of trivial matters, which is at times rather wearisome. Much that the author has said could be better said in less than one-half the words. The reader must endeavor to alienate himself from all susceptibilities to literary faults or merits and look upon the book as a mine of suggestion in practical pedagogy. As the work is intended for teachers, and bears intimately upon the work of the school room from the primary class through the high school, it is a very acceptable contribution to pedagogic literature.

ADVANCED LESSONS IN ENGLISH GRAMMAR, for use in higher grammar classes. By Superintendent Maxwell, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Published by the American Book Company.

We certainly have grammars and grammars enough to enable the so-called grammar-grinding teachers to gratify every whim in making selections from the long list of text books on that branch. And yet one is fain to acknowledge after a candid perusal of this book of Superintendent Maxwell that he has brightened and improved a subject hitherto overdone by school book writers.

Whoever ventures to rewrite the oft told essentials of English Grammar, must be pretty sure of his ground and have a clear view of the legitimate scope and methods of elementary instruction. The work in question bears the impress of a master-hand, and is perhaps unsurpassed for lucidity of

definition, fitness of example and logical arrangement. Its merits are fortunately enhanced by the typographer's art. Emphasis and essentials are thus brought into prominence. If a text book on grammar is to be used, and if grammar is to be taught, no better standard will be found than this product of Superintendent Maxwell's pedagogical experience and painstaking authorship.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT IN THE UNITED STATES CONSIDERED WITH SOME REFERENCE TO ITS ORIGIN. By John Fiske. Published by Houghton, Mifflin & Company.

This book aims to unfold the manner in which government is evolved and established by experience. It avoids the systematic and formalistic mode of treatment and leads the reader by easy stages of historical examples and familiar cases to a knowledge of the institution of government. Local government is placed first in the order of exposition, and the student is hence led through a rich and interesting account of the necessity and object of taxation, and the origin of the township. Many of the most difficult and abstruse topics of civil government are discussed in the light of familiar facts of township, school district, and county board meetings. Self and local government and representative government in its simpler examples thus become the materials out of which the student forms his conceptions of government in general. There is nothing abstract or theoretical in the volume. Experience and history are the staple out of which is digested a rich and well-ordered compendium that can not fail to be appreciated by teachers or by the general reader.

BIRDS AND BEES. Essays by John Burroughs. Published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

Under the above title, which is not fully suggestive of the charming contents of this little book, Mary E. Burt has grouped about one hundred pages of the enchanting nature pictures of John Burroughs. The book will not be omitted from school libraries and lists of supplementary reading. Its descriptions of birds, their enemies, their habits and peculiarities,—and the chapters on *bees, the apple, winter neighbors*, and the accompaniments of fields, flowers, and wild life, are all so true to nature that they seem to yield to the reader sensations of color, odor, and sound. To these attractions are added the rare and unsurpassable merit of a literary style that is nothing less than fascinating. The selections deserve to be ranked with the classics, for in them is exemplified that aptness of diction and lucidity of construction which have characterized the style of Burroughs as "English sweet and pure."

THE PICTURESQUE GEOGRAPHICAL READERS. By Charles King. Published by Lee & Shepard.

The second book is especially devoted to this continent. It sustains the intentions of the author as set forth in the first book. The latter volume is, however, adapted for older pupils and is richer in real geographical knowledge. Whether the average child can read himself into the possession of a well-ordered and comprehensive knowledge of geography is not yet decided. Some of the essentials must be taught, line upon line, with careful exposition and tested by repeated catechising. But there can be no doubt that a child who reads these books, even if he does not gather that complete store of exact facts which the examiner calls for, will have a much more susceptible memory and ready comprehension upon which the teacher may work, than the child for whom everything must be "developed" out of his little text book.

EASY LESSONS ON THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES. By Alfred Baylies. Published by W. W. Knowles & Co., Chicago.

A brief and clear exposition of the constitution intended to help the busy teacher of a full school and many classes to the best results by the most interesting devices of study and incentive. It aims to make the text of our constitution clear to young readers who are expected to help themselves; and to this end it suggests questions to stimulate reading and inquiry, and is provided with blank pages for the pupils' notes.

POTTER'S ADVANCED GEOGRAPHY. By Eliza H. Morton. Published by John E. Potter & Co., Philadelphia.

This text book is published in two forms—a teachers' edition and a pupils'. The former contains a manual of methods of teaching, intended for the teacher only. Its chief characteristics lie in the preliminary manual; though the text proper—intended for pupils—is admirably selected, arranged, and worded. The authoress has merited the rather broad claims of the publishers.

The fifty pages of teachers' notes deserve the prominence given to them. They apply to the subject on the firm basis of a true pedagogy, and may therefore be used with any text containing the essentials. They would find a large market published separately as a manual of matter and method in oral primary geography. The work assumes to be modern and may be relied upon for the most important statistical facts taught in connection with the subject.

EIGHT BOOKS OF CAESAR'S GALLIC WAR. By Wm. Rainey Harper and Herbert Cushing Tolman, of Yale University. Published by the American Book Company. Price, \$1.20.

This work deserves more extensive notice than our limits will permit in this issue.

The heretofore rigorous business of getting first lessons in Latin will not daunt the student whose teacher avails himself of the labors of Professors Harper and Tolman. The work is both modern and scholarly in method; richly supplied with historical illustration and incident adapted to awaken an interest in the study and secure at the same time the best fruits of classical training.

THE BUCKEYE, HAWKEYE SCHOOL MASTER. By one of the teachers. Published by W. W. Knowles & Co., Chicago.

A simply told story of school days and teachers' trials with a flavor of romantic love that does not ripen under favorable circumstances. The book does not surpass the modest intention of the author which is, to give the tired teacher a pleasant hour with practical suggestions upon his work.

SEVEN THOUSAND WORDS OFTEN MISPRONOUNCED.

A complete hand-book of difficulties in English pronunciation, including an unusually large number of proper names and words and phrases from foreign languages—by Wm. Henry P. Phyne. Published by G. P. Putnam & Sons, New York and London.

TABULAR VIEWS OF UNIVERSAL HISTORY.

A series of chronological tables presenting, in parallel columns, a record of the more noteworthy events in the history of the world, from the earliest times down to 1890—compiled by G. Putnam and continued to date by Lynde E. Jones. Published by G. P. Putnam & Sons.

NO MORE MODELING IN CLAY.

At the last meeting of the San Francisco Board of Education the use of clay in teaching modeling was particularly scored: A resolution abolishing the study was adopted.

"Teachers, children and mothers all stand in dread of this infectious dirt," said Supt. Swett. "This latest of educational fads has had its run like the measles and whooping-cough. It is time to stop it. Sweep out the school room, wash the hands and faces and clothes of the children and wait patiently for some wild reformer to introduce into the public schools some new notion—say cooking, or dancing, or Spanish, or washing and ironing, or French, or sewing machines, or etomology, or how to use a jackknife, or the only scientific method of spinning tops or playing marbles or flying kites."

GIVE THEM THE EARTH.

We want canvassers in every city, village and hamlet for the American School Board Journal and will give them the most liberal commission. In fact we give them the earth. A smaller planet will do for us. Write us and see.



SCHOOL BOARD NEWS.

A resolution introduced in the Baltimore School Board provides that teachers must send substitutes to be selected from the eligible list, and approved by one of the local committee, as prescribed by the rules. When no substitute is furnished by the absent teacher it shall be the duty of the principal to secure the service of a substitute, who shall receive the full per diem pay of the absent teacher. When no substitute can be secured, the principal shall hand over to the secretary of the board the full per diem pay of the absent teacher, in all cases deducting the amounts from the absent teacher's salary. The resolutions to go into effect on September 1.

The New Orleans, La., Board of Education passed a resolution granting permission to the Teachers' Benevolent Association and such other teachers as may co-operate with them, to use the school houses for the purpose of conducting vacation schools during vacation months, provided that nothing in this permission will be construed as interfering with rights of individual teachers conducting private schools in the rooms occupied by them during the last session, and the permission not to interfere with the control of the school-houses by the board, as has been customary where vacation schools have been conducted.

Mr. Burke, one of the members of the Baltimore School Board, tendered his resignation and gave the following reason: "There is a very unjust law which does not allow me to do any city work. On account of this office which I hold I cannot get any city work." Captain Fenton explained that he did not think that the law prohibiting city officials from being interested in city work referred to School Commissioners. Mr. Burke, nevertheless, persisted that the resignation be accepted, but by a *viva voce* vote the board refused to accept the resignation.

A resolution was offered in the Baltimore School Board, that when teachers are absent for any other cause than sickness the entire salary for the time lost shall be deducted by the principal, who shall pay the substitute \$1 per day. Teachers absent because of sickness are to receive full pay, and their substitutes are to be paid \$1 per day by the board, provided the absent teachers furnish a physician's certificate of disability. The resolution was laid over under the rules.

John H. Clark, superintendent of the Flushing, N. Y., schools, resigned some time ago, owing, he said, to the peculiar treatment he received from the Board of Education. He said that his advice as to school matters was never asked for, and that teachers were engaged, promoted and dismissed without his sanction and approval. He also asserted that the system in use in the schools were altered by the Board without his knowledge or consent.

The practice of some principals in sending the teachers after delinquent scholars and inquiring into their absence was ordered stopped by the Long Island Board of Education, as in one case the teacher walked into a house containing children ill with scarlet fever. Long Island City has no truant officers, so it was ordered that parents be notified by mail of their children's absence from school.

The Utica, N. Y., School Board received bids for 1000 tons of coal, ranging between \$4.40 and \$4.50 per ton. The prices were considered exorbitant and the committee on supplies was ordered to re-advertise for bids. Last year the board purchased 1300 tons of coal at \$3.75.

The Troy, N. Y., School Board awarded contracts for coal and wood for the coming year at the following prices: egg, \$4.31; stove, \$4.90; chestnut, \$4.99; hard wood, sawed and split, \$7.25; soft wood, sawed and split, \$6.25; soft wood in stick, \$4.75; hard wood, sawed, \$6.50; soft wood, sawed, \$5.75; hard wood in stick, \$6.00.

The Board of Education of Rochester, N. Y., recently passed a resolution for the selection of a school site. The mayor to whom the resolution had to be submitted returned the same without his approval. The board then passed the resolution notwithstanding the objections of the mayor.

The Committee on Grounds and Buildings, of the Chicago School Board, received several propositions for furnishing smoke consumers for the various schools of the city. According to the report of the committee these consumers can be put in for \$100 per boiler.

The San Francisco Board of Education has abolished the sewing school owing to a lack of appreciation. The office of Kindergarten Inspector has also been abolished, and the study of German, French and Spanish stricken from the high school studies.

The New York School Board recommends a change in the by-laws by which janitors shall reside elsewhere than in the school buildings. Several schools were closed during the past season owing to contagious diseases in the janitors' families.

The School Board of Latrobe, Pa., has been organized with the following officers: president, J. D. Evans, M. D.; secretary, A. A. Mellon; treasurer, J. A. Story. The balance of the members are D. W. Ulam, John Golde and W. G. Simpson.

The Committee on Music, of the Baltimore School Board reported that it had selected the Knabe, Stieff and Steinway pianos, and the secretary was directed to ask for proposals from these firms to furnish two pianos.

Comptroller Myers of New York said recently: "I don't know what is the matter with the School Board. It makes more mistakes and displays more ignorance of business than all the other city departments put together."

The Cohoes, N. Y., Board of Education had a wrangle at its June meeting as to where the commencement exercises were to be held. The question arose as to which of two theatres should be chosen for the occasion.

The committees of the Chicago Board of Education do not announce their conclusions before reporting them to the board. They do not consider it courteous to the board to give their deliberations to the press first.

The Milwaukee School Board has created a Committee on Council Legislation. It will be the duty of this committee to confer with the city council from time to time on all matters pertaining to the board.

A petition signed by over 300 women, prominent in charitable and educational work, was presented to the Baltimore School Board, asking that sewing be made a part of the instruction in the schools.

A resolution was passed in the Peoria, Ill., School Board to the effect that it is to the interest of the public schools and the patrons of the same to employ a male principal for the high school.

The Board of Education of Wheeling, W. Va., sent the Committee on teachers and schools to Toledo, O., for the purpose of inspecting the manual training system in vogue in that city.

The finances of the Salt Lake City Board of Education are in bad shape. The treasury shows an overdraft of \$12,000 while there are unpaid accounts to the amount of \$20,000.

The St. Louis School Board employs a supply agent, and also an official stenographer. It pays \$440 per annum to a firm for tuning and renting the pianos for school use.

The Atlanta, Ga., Board of Education has decided to have a Normal school.

The Wilkesbarre School Board has concluded to levy a seventeen mill tax for the support of the schools—thirteen for school purposes and four for building purposes.

A resolution was introduced in the Cleveland School Board prohibiting employes from taking part in elections at which members of the board are elected.

The St. Paul School Board has made manual training a department of the High School. Short-hand and typewriting have been added to the curriculum.

The Omaha School Board has appointed a committee to confer with the city council to secure space in the new city hall for the board.

The Twenty-first Ward School Board of Pittsburgh, elected the following officers: president, R. W. Thompson; secretary, E. H. Edwards.

The Indiana courts have decided that the school board of Indianapolis must according to the law, continue the study of German.

The Harrisburg, Pa., School Board authorized one session a day from 8 A. M. until 12 M., in the schools during the past month.

Admission tickets to the commencement exercises of the St. Paul High School were sold to the general public at 25 cents each.

The Abilene, Kan., School Board is in a dead lock over the election of a superintendent. Over 100 ballots have been taken.

The School Board of Biddeford, Me., has decided to employ no special teachers for singing and penmanship for the next year.

A motion to pension aged teachers was offered in the Louisville School Board but was withdrawn again after some discussion.

A resolution, introduced in the Milwaukee School Board, to appoint four truant officers, was indefinitely postponed.

The Rochester, N. Y., School Board will purchase anthracite coal in all sizes for the coming season at \$4.25 per ton.

The Indianapolis School Board decided to have the enumeration of the school children taken by the teachers.

President Baird of the Wilmington, Del., Board of Education has been a member of that body for twenty years.

The Boston School Committee granted one year's leave of absence to two teachers on account of illness.

The Somerville, Mass., School Committee has decided to buy guns for the male high school pupils.

Watch our August edition! It will be the most attractive educational publication ever attempted.

St. Louis will expend \$150,000 this summer in additions and new school houses, repairs, etc.

A resolution to abolish the study of German is pending in the Cleveland School Board.

The Lansingburgh, N. Y., Board of Education has contracted for coal at \$4.49 per ton.

The Mobile, Ala., School Board will not establish a cooking school owing to a lack of funds.

The School Committee of Pawtucket, R. I., is discussing fire-escapes for school houses.

J. H. Burnham has been re-elected chairman of the Biddeford, Me., School Board.

The Malden, Mass., School Board is considering calisthenics for the primary grades.

A scarcity of substitute teachers is discussed by the Baltimore School Board.

Henry J. Samuels is the new member of the Cleveland School Board.

Read our mid-summer edition.

Take your lunch basket, fishing tackle and—a copy of the American School Board Journal with you.

THE FULLER & WARREN "COMMON SENSE SYSTEM" OF Warming, Ventilation, and Sanitation for Schools and Public Buildings

is the PEER of and SUPERIOR to any of the so-called systems of sanitation in use at the present time.

Doctor Ross' Sanitary Cremating Closets

PATENTED SEPTEMBER 19, 1882,

provides for the annihilation by fire of all deposits. They are in no way connected with the ventilating system which of itself is a POSITIVE INSURANCE AND GUARANTEE against the Foul, Noxious and Deadly Odors contaminating the atmosphere of so many school rooms furnished with the imperfect and non-scientific systems on the market.

VENTILATION AND SANITATION

Commands the consideration of every progressive and enlightened School Board prizing the health of their pupils higher than the "Contract Price" of the system in contemplation. The Furnaces used in this system are *made expressly for Schools and Public Buildings*, and embody the

FIFTY YEAR'S EXPERIENCE

of the FULLER AND WARREN CO. For full particulars, information and Catalogues, referring to hundreds of buildings now equipped with the "COMMON SENSE SYSTEM," apply to

FULLER & WARREN WARMING AND VENTILATING CO., BOSTON.
FULLER & WARREN WARMING AND VENTILATING CO., CHICAGO.
THE COMMON SENSE WARMING AND VENTILATING CO., DALLAS, TEXAS.

We manufacture a full and complete line of Warm Air Furnaces, Hot Water and Steam apparatus. Catalogues furnished on application to

Fuller & Warren Co., Troy, N.Y. **Fuller & Warren Co., Milwaukee, Wis.**

GRAND HAVEN ROUTE
D., G. H. & M. R'y.

THE Shortest, Quickest, Cheapest Route to all points in Canada and the East. Elegant Buffet Parlor and Sleeping Cars, and Splendid Iron Steamers, the Fastest and Finest on the Lakes between Milwaukee and Grand Haven, leaving Milwaukee daily (except Saturdays) at 8.00 P. M., connecting at Grand Haven with daylight limited buffet parlor car attached. Grand Haven to Niagara Falls and Toronto, reaching New York the following morning.

Special running arrangement will be made for the Teachers' Association, meeting at Toronto in July, so that parties leaving Milwaukee at noon will have a delightful day-light ride across the lake and reach Toronto the following morning.

B. C. MEDDAUGH,
Passenger Agent D. G. & M. R'y and Lake Mich. & Lake Superior Transit Co.
99 WISCONSIN ST., MILWAUKEE, WIS.

NOTE.—Teachers wishing to make the round lake trip should address as above.

Back Again!

PETER LEHMANN,
MILWAUKEE'S
Reliable Merchant Tailor,
HAS RE-OPENED AT
406 East Water Street.

Peter Lehmann has established a reputation for first-class work at the most reasonable prices. His stock is new, well selected, and varied in the latest styles and patterns.

SEE THAT YOU ATTEND

McDONALD'S

COLLEGE OF

SHORTHAND
AND TYPEWRITING

IN THE IRON BLOCK.

FACILITIES.

The facilities offered for the rapid acquisition of a really practical knowledge of Shorthand and Typewriting are not equalled by any other school in Milwaukee, and not excelled by any similar school in the great Northwest.

Students are under the immediate direction of an experienced teacher and expert stenographer of tested ability, who labors earnestly, vigorously, and persistently to bring them rapid and genuine success, and the best possible results are attained.

Young men and women are taught just what they need to learn to take and hold a position, do the same work in the College required of them in actual business, and are thoroughly trained that they are able to do the work without being retaught by an employer.

Send for circulars to

ALEX. C. McDONALD,

8, 9 and 10 Iron Block, Milwaukee, Wis.

OUR JUBILEE YEAR,



May 1890 to May 1891.

ZIMMERMANN BROS.
Clothing Co.
RETAIL.

384 EAST WATER ST. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

A large stock of Fashionable Spring Overcoats for Men and Young Men. Attention of parents is called to our line of New Suits in Boys' Department.

HEYN'S
DEPARTMENT
STORE
MILWAUKEE, WIS.

The Largest Stock in the City of fine Dress Trimmings, Laces, White Goods Embroideries, Aprons, etc. Our Art Embroidery Department is the finest in the West. Samples in our many departments are cheerfully sent.

A. Houtkamp & Son, Fine Job Printers, Milwaukee

JOHNSON SYSTEM OF HEAT REGULATION

Controls the Temperature of School Rooms

WITHOUT THE CARE OF TEACHERS OR JANITOR.

It is applied to all kinds of Heating Devices, whether Hot Air, Steam, or Hot Water.

Saves Fuel, Saves Labor, Saves Time, AND SAVES THE HEALTH OF PUPILS.

This wonderful device is already adopted and used in the largest cities of the country, including

**CHICAGO, BOSTON, MILWAUKEE,
BUFFALO, CINCINNATI, ST. PAUL.**

No School Building is complete without it, and there is no other device in the world that does the same thing. Besides being used in public schools it is also largely used in Colleges, as in YALE, HARVARD, WILLIAMS, UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO, COLLEGE OF UPPER CANADA, UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN, etc. There are FORTY-FIVE Schools in Chicago having this apparatus. There are TWENTY-TWO in Milwaukee alone. This shows that the apparatus is an essential in any first-class school building and is used and appreciated by the most progressive Boards in the country. Recommended by the German Government, and used in many buildings, and by the government of the United States. Send for Circulars, etc. Address any of the following:

WM. F. CHESTER, 72 Equitable Building, Boston.

BUFFALO ELECTRIC SERVICE CO, 228 Pearl St., Buffalo.

CHICAGO ELECTRIC SERVICE CO., "Rookery," Chicago.

JOHNSON ELECTRIC SERVICE CO., 113 Clybourn St., Milwaukee.

Address Boston for points in New England, Buffalo for New York and Canada, Chicago for Illinois.

A CHAPTER ON TYPEWRITERS.

The article which appeared in a recent issue of the School Board Journal, taken from the Phonographic World, and which strongly recommended all educational institutions teaching shorthand and typewriting to use but one typewriting machine and that the Remington, appears to have stirred up a storm in writing machine circles, and the statements made in that article have been so completely refuted that the people responsible for same (none other than the manufacturers of the Remington themselves) have ceased to advance them. A careful investigation into the FACTS shows that the Caligraph in many sections of the country not only equals the Remington in point of numbers, but far outstrips them, while the total number of Caligraphs now being sold is superior to the output of Remingtons. This fact sets at rest the absurd arguments advanced by the manufacturers of the latter instrument. The demand for Caligraph operators is good and the fact that there is such an army of unemployed Remington operators, seems to indicate that students would be furthering their own interests by taking up the Caligraph in preference to any other typewriting machine, and Colleges be benefiting their students by giving them the opportunity of becoming proficient operators of the machines which they are certain to be called upon to operate after graduating. Business colleges and other institutions of learning should not be made the servants of any firm or corporation having goods to introduce.

HOW A STUDENT MAKES MONEY.

Dear Readers:—I am able to pay my board and tuition, wear good clothes and have money in my pocket by spending my odd hours and vacations in plating jewelry and tableware and selling platters. I have made \$20 a day, never less than \$4. I paid \$5 for my platter to H. F. Delno & Co., Columbus, O. Any one can profit by my experience by writing there for circulars.

A STUDENT.

SHOULD BE IN EVERY SCHOOL-ROOM.

Prof. O'Carroll of the London Academy of Music, and late organist at Rome, Italy, has published plain and simple piano and organ instruction book which has attracted considerable attention. Its merits are decided and will bring it into general use in the public schools and in families. The professor has also an inventive mind. He has produced a music sheet-holder that will supersede all similar devices. See his advertisements.

Hon. Peter White, of Marquette, Mich., has contributed no small share to the school interests of his city. Mr. White is a well-informed man with good, sound judgment. He is the assessor and one of the leading and most active members of the Board of Education.

Rev. F. Kurzer, of Chanhassen, Carver Co., Minn., is a warm friend of education. His vigorous words, uttered both privately and publicly, have made him many friends among all classes.

Schwaab Stamp and Seal Co.,

RUBBER AND METAL

STAMPS

Medals and Embossing Dies.

Offices and Factories:

410 & 412 Broadway, Milwaukee.

138 East Third St., St. Paul, Minn.

112 East Randolph St., Chicago, Ill.

Is Your Shorthand Department a Success?

The Phonographic Institute is prepared to place you in correspondence with Teachers of Phonography, to whom, after a searching examination, it has granted Certificates of Proficiency. If you wish to employ a competent teacher of shorthand, send for the list of eligibles to

THE PHONOGRAPHIC INSTITUTE,
Cincinnati, O.
Established 1865, by BENN PITMAN.]

BUNDE & UPMAYER.

Do you teachers want a WATCH or JEWELRY of any kind? If so,



we'll send you an assortment from which to make selections—either C. O. D. with privilege of examination, or otherwise, if you furnish us with a satisfactory Milwaukee reference.

Special discount to teachers!

Larger collection and lower prices than anywhere hereabouts.

Such a splendid stock of SILVERWARE is seldom seen as is that which we're so steadily selling.

July is "Ruby-Month." We're showing some beautiful specimens of these stones.

BUNDE & UPMAYER,

Manufacturing Jewelers,

121 - WISCONSIN STREET - 123

MILWAUKEE.



Our Elaborately Illustrated Catalogue will be sent to any address upon receipt of five 2-cent stamps.

H. MOOERS & CO.,

454 East Water St., Milwaukee, Wis.,

Steam Heating and Ventilating**CONTRACTORS.**

Special attention given to the heating and ventilation of school houses. Efficiency in heat and efficiency in ventilation guaranteed if consulted before or during the construction of the building, and the building arranged for it accordingly, having heating and ventilating flues of the different floors large enough to furnish at least thirty cubic feet per minute for each pupil.

We particularly solicit the attention of School Boards when we will be pleased to send them Catalogues and furnish such information as we have gained from an experience of thirty years in the business.

BEST AND SAFEST INVESTMENT.**TEACHERS, ATTENTION!**

A More Desirable Means of Investing One's Savings Not to be Found.

**THE NATIONAL
Building and Loan Association**

ASSURES TO EVERY MEMBER A HIGH RATE OF INTEREST ON SMALL AMOUNTS.

SECURITIES UNEXCELLED
By any Banking or Loan Institution in the country.

Every Person Seeking A SAFE AND CONSERVATIVE INVESTMENT will Call on or Address

L. M. SHERMAN, Secretary,
NO. 123 GRAND AVENUE, MILWAUKEE, WIS.

OFFICERS:
GEO. J. OBERMANN, Pres. A. W. RICH, Vice-Pres. E. FERGUSON, Treas.
L. M. SHERMAN, Secretary. A. G. WEISSERT, Counsel.

MUST SIGN CONTRACTS.

The School Board of Butte City, Mont., has agreed that in the future every teacher accepting a position will be required to sign a contract with the board. The agreement specifies the conditions upon which teachers are to be employed, and with a view to acquainting them with the stipulations of the same the clerk was instructed to mail a copy of the contract to each teacher whose application for re-appointment has been favorably acted upon. Heretofore when a teacher was unable to fill his or her place in the school-room the teachers had the power to name a substitute, and one of the provisions of the contract is that hereafter substitutes shall be appointed by the city superintendent, who must be notified of any temporary existing vacancy.

GAVE PRIZES AGAIN.

A rule of the Public School Board of Toronto, forbids granting prizes to pupils. A committee of the W. C. T. U. attended the last meeting of the board urging the suspension of this rule to allow a competition for prizes furnished by the W. C. T. U. for the best essays on the temperance question. A resolution suspending the rules was unanimously adopted.

SUPERINTENDENT FIRES THE PRINCIPAL.

Chicago school circles are stirred up over the dismissal of Principal McAndrew.

A boy named Lane who completed his studies at the Hyde Park school was refused a diploma by Principal McAndrew because he had not taken up the study of botany. Superintendent Howland insisted that Mr. McAndrew sign the diploma. The latter refused. Thereupon the superintendent dismissed the principal.

The people of Hyde Park then held a mass meeting, condemned the action of the superintendent, adopted resolutions commending the course taken by the principal in refusing to grant a diploma to a pupil who had not completed all the studies, and asked that he be re-instated.

The Superintendent holds that the dismissal of McAndrew is just, that it is a matter of insubordination; that the boy, Lane, has been fitting himself to enter a college where the study of botany is not required. The Chicago press is of the opinion that the action of Supt. Howland has been ill-advised, and that Principal McAndrews must be re-instated.

HON. HOKE SMITH.

The president of the Atlanta, Ga., Board of Education, is one of the foremost lawyers of his state, and one of its most prominent and public-spirited citizens. His interest in school matters has at all times been of a lively character. He is a man of fine presence, of splendid intellectual equipment, who makes an excellent presiding officer. He is thoroughly familiar with the details of school work, and fully abreast with the requirements of modern education. His decisions as a presiding officer have at all times been fair and impartial.

The school interests of Atlanta owe much of their present high standing to the warm enthusiasm and deep interest, which its recognized head has at all times displayed.

The advertisement of Geo. Poppert, manufacturer of blinds, will be found in another column of this issue. This blind is specially adapted for use in school rooms and it may be said that it is the best device of its kind now extant. It works so easily that a touch with the tip of your finger will move it easily up or down. The blinds are constructed in three sections; thus, if the pupils need light, these sections can be moved down, thus leaving one section above the lower window casing. This will prevent the pupils from looking out of the window, or being disturbed by any outer noises.

There is at present no such blind as the Poppert patent weight sliding blind in the market at the present time, and this valuable article should be in every school room in this country.

NEW SCHOOL HOUSES.

Denver, Col., contemplates a \$50,000 school-house.

Wethersfield, Conn., is discussing sites for a high school.

Washington, D. C., has purchased a new site for school purposes.

Rochester, N. Y., has secured a site for a new school house to cost \$17,000.

The Omaha School Board has purchased several new sites for school buildings.

The Seattle, Wash., School Board will make additions amounting to sixteen rooms.

The Council Bluffs School Directors have selected a new site for a school-house.

The Board of Education at Youngstown, O., discusses additions to school buildings.

The Nashville, Tenn., Board of Education has been petitioned for a new school-house.

The Stillwater, Minn., Board has decided to build a new school-house at a cost of \$2500.

A BLESSING TO THE HORSE.
A SOON TO ITS OWNER.

Dr. Britt's Great Invention!

Inventors have paid hardly any attention, considering the value of the subject, to the prevention of the terrible accidents resulting from runaways. Every emergency, however, calls for and secures the man to meet it. Dr. L. Parsons Britt of New York City, a gentleman of culture, refinement and education, and an ardent lover of the horse, is the owner of a number of blooded animals which he keeps on a fine stock-farm. Appalled by the constant accidents by runaways, as well as inspired by admiration of the horse, the doctor applied his inventive genius to the construction of an automatic safety bit, and succeeded beyond his most sanguine expectations. The files of letters from well-known persons which he exhibits attest the wonderful value and satisfactory perfection of his invention. They include glowing testimonials from lawyers, stock breeders, army officers, and others. The universal decision is that Dr. Britt's bit is the only humane device that will check the horse without injuring him, and keep him under control. Dr. Britt offers a thousand dollars reward for any horse which cannot be controlled by his bit. He challenges refutation of his claim that it is the first and only bit that can perform its work and not hurt the animal. No man, no lady, who drives can afford to do without this wonderful invention. It is a new departure, a life preserver, and at the same time an insurance of one's horse, harness and equipage.

It has been well said that a man will pay from \$100 to \$500 for a horse, an equal sum for a wagon, and a liberal price for harness, and still be satisfied with an ordinary bit, costing from 50 cents to three dollars, which will put his life and his outfit in equal peril. Dr. Britt's bit has been used on hundreds of bucking, wild, and hard-mouthed horses and controlled them with surprising ease. More than this, it has made these same horses easy drivers and riders—for the bit is used on saddle horses also. Beyond the insurance to one's property and life, the bit also gives comfort and satisfaction by doing away with the worry that constantly attends the driving or riding of a horse inclined to be vicious, unruly, or hard-mouthed. Hundreds have told the doctor that they would not take a thousand dollars for one of his bits if they could not get another to replace it. Even the gentlest horse should be provided with Dr. Britt's Automatic Safety Bit, for every horse may run away from accident or fright. No lady should ever drive or ride without one. The bit acts on the principle of a lever, and is radically different from anything of the kind ever before tried. Without hurting the horse, it shuts off his breath, at the same time gripping him under the chin and absolutely compelling him to stop. The bits are all made with the greatest care. Dr. Britt has a large factory in New Jersey, and some 40,000 bits are now in process of manufacture.

Circulars describing the Automatic Safety Bit more fully and containing some of the flattering and convincing testimonials voluntarily given by those who have already used the bit will be sent free on application. Those who have no use for the bit themselves, but who are in a position, as thousands daily are, to recommend an investigation into the merits of Dr. Britt's Bit and thus influence others, will be allowed a fair percentage on all orders forwarded to the undersigned through their influence. To point out this advertisement would doubtless interest many persons who have a horse that is unruly. Address for circulars, etc.

SPECIAL AGENCY FOR
BRITT'S SAFETY BIT,
Ridgefield, - New Jersey.

Make Money During Vacation.

Teachers wishing to make money during vacation and secure a chance add to their incomes during the school year, will find this chance by becoming agents for the Mills' Pencil Sharpener. A machine perfectly adapted to its purpose and sold as soon as seen. Liberal discounts to agents. For complete information, send for circulars.

MILLS PENCIL SHARPENER CO.,
118 W. Seventh St., Cincinnati, O.



ILLUSTRATION FROM "ENGLISH AUTHORS."

(See Book Reviews on page 12.)

The Wymore, Neb., School Board has voted bonds enabling them to erect two new school houses.

The Cincinnati Board of Education has been petitioned for the erection of a new eight-room school house.

The Waterford, N. Y., School Board has appointed a person to take the school census at two cents a name.

The Fall River, R. I., School Committee voted \$200 for a stereopticon to be used in the high school.

The Manchester, N. H., School Board has ordered a suitable system of fire drill to be inaugurated in all the schools.

THE NEW BOLTON HEATER.

Not many years ago hot water heating in this country was used only in the largest buildings. When smaller heaters adapted to the warming of residences, were afterwards introduced, the present "hot water boom" was inaugurated. These heaters were designed for comparatively small work, and have only lately been applied to buildings of large size. By their construction most of them are poorly adapted for such work, and can only be made to meet the requirements by a multiplication of heaters, which is both expensive and inconvenient.

The Detroit Heating and Lighting Co. feeling the necessity for a modification of their celebrated Bolton Hot Water Heater that would adapt it to large work, and having on hand several contracts for heating large buildings, have produced what they call their No. 20 series, an example of which (their No. 25) we illustrate.

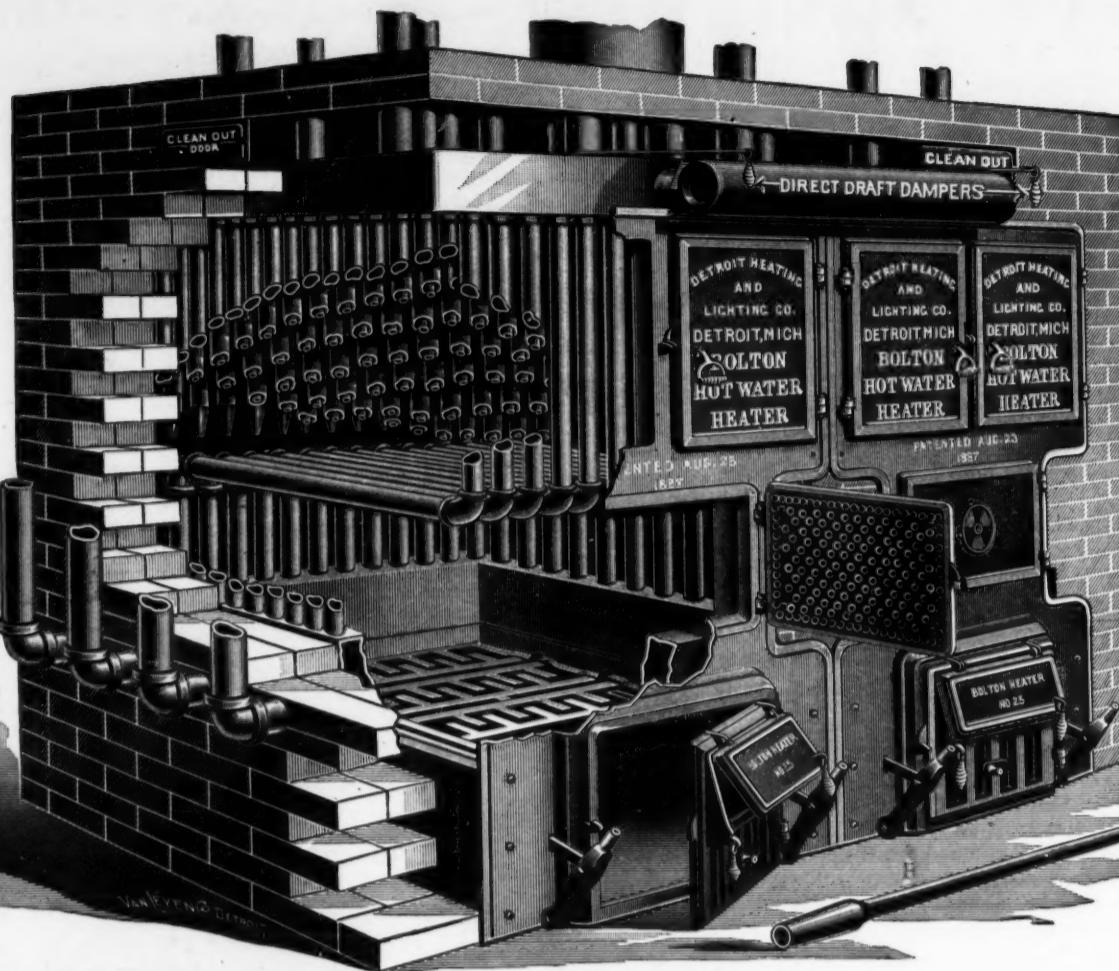
As will be seen, it retains the special features of the regular Bolton heater—the top and bottom casting connected by a row of wrought iron pipes, the intervening space above the fire pot occupied by pendent pipes, extending just over the fire. Its manufacturers assert that the Bolton contains less water, in proportion to its fire surface than any other boiler on the market. They also claim a better proportion of fire surface to the grate surface.

There is a circulation tube inside each pendent pipe (the same as in the Silsby engine), by which a constant inflowing current is kept up in each pendent pipe, the small bodies of water thus presented to the fire quickly take up the heat; and while rapid circulation is promoted, the constant current of water in each tube prevents any settling of sediment and renders it as impossible to burn out as is the bottom of an iron tea kettle.

The first of the new series the No. 20, has a capacity for supplying 2,300 square feet of radiated surface. The No. 25, which is the one shown in our illustration, consists of the two 20s united so as to form practically a double fire pot boiler, with a capacity of 6,500 square feet of radiation.

The advantage of this construction is that when only one fire pot is in use the heat may be made to pass all over the heating surface of the combined boilers by closing the direct draft damper (see small drop handles, indicated by arrow heads in cut), belonging to the fire box that is in use, leaving open the damper above the unused fire box. In order to find an outlet the draft must, therefore, pass among the pipes and over the heating surface of the entire boiler.

The following are some of the large contracts recently filled by the Detroit Heating and Lighting Co.: St. Anthony's Hospital, Columbus, O., 600,000 cubic feet; Kiser Office Building, Atlanta, Ga., 575,000 cubic feet; Hackley Public Library, Muskegon, Mich., 225,000 cubic feet; Kate P. Nelson Seminary, Shreveport, La., 220,000 cubic feet; Masonic Temple, New Albany, Ind., 215,000 cubic feet; Bank of Keesport, McKeesport, Pa., 200,000 cubic feet; Oberlin Theological Seminary, Council Hall, Oberlin, O., 190,000 cubic feet; Grand Hotel, Beaver Falls, Pa., 185,000 cubic feet; Home for Jewish Aged Poor, Cincinnati, O., 155,000 cubic feet;



THE CLARK INVENTION.

The Automatic Tea Kettle over recently invented by John B. Clark of Bangor, Me., will command the attention of every practical housekeeper. By a simple twist of the handle, the cover is opened saving the annoyance of handling a hot cover, etc.

The advantage is at once apparent. The device is simple yet important. A small hook or projection fastened to the cover is caught by a turn of the handle and the result brought about as above stated. It works so easily and satisfactory that the question is at once asked why some one did not think of the improvement before.

As an article of manufacture it must prove a profitable one. It costs no more to manufacture than any other tea kettle; it is a decided novelty that readily sells and will become one of those necessities of regular household utensils.

THE SMITH HAND PRINTING STAMP.

The improvements made on a band dating and band numbering stamp by Richard H. Smith, of Springfield, Mass., and upon which a patent right has been granted, will add an important article to that line of goods.

The stamp is simple in construction, and easily adjusted. The dates and numbers are easily changed, the bands moving readily.

Mr. Smith in perfecting this improvement has overcome all former imperfections common with stamps. They are now in preparation for manufacture, and will be placed in the market next fall by the R. H. Smith Mfg. Co., of Springfield, Mass.

Alex. Falconer is one of the most progressive teachers of North Dakota. His work commands the attention of those interested in educational work. He is abreast with all the advancement made in his calling and a very popular gentleman.

Geo. L. Loomis, Esq., a prominent lawyer of Fremont, Neb., is one of the most active members of the Board of Education of that town. Mr. Loomis is an able speaker, whose fine judgment has made him a valuable member.

Gen. Montgomery C. Meigs, of Washington, D. C., has secured letters patent on fire-proof file cases or pigeon holes. This invention in itself is an important step towards the security and safety of important documents and deserves more than passing notice.

The file case consists of a series of rectangular boxes of terra cotta, a fire proof material, provided with corner guides and arranged in quincunx order. The documents or papers are easily inserted and withdrawn. The cases in themselves are neat and well constructed and the various parts made of the proper thickness, without taking up more than the necessary room.

Gen. Meigs has succeeded in perfecting an improvement which will be a permanent one and which will recommend itself to every practical mind. It will insure additional security to valuables against destruction by fire.

The Old Forge, Pa., School Board has elected the following new officers for the ensuing term: president, Samuel Harlos; secretary, Samuel Broadhead; treasurer, David T. David.

THE CIVIL WAR.

A PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE GREAT WAR OF THE REBELLION.
From *The National Tribune*, Washington, D. C.

The Stanley-Bradley Publishing Co., 765 Broadway, New York, have brought out a new edition... his superb work in a greatly improved shape. The basis of the work are the pictures made during the war by the artists of *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Weekly*. There are 2,000 of these, ranging in size from mammoth double-page maps and pictures of reviews and battles to small portraits of leading or notable men, and they illustrate every phase of the war.

There are 100 of these large pictures, each 14 1/2 x 20 inches; and 400 full page, 9 1/2 x 14 1/2. Altogether, the pictures cost originally \$100,000.

This book gives a complete epitome of the battles, sieges and strategic movements of the opposing armies, based upon the best authority, *Northern, Southern and Foreign*, making an accumulation of reliable and unbiased historical facts not possible to be obtained in any of the histories written during the progress or since the war.

The history of the Grand Army of the Republic is prepared by Paul Van Dervoort, Past Commander-in-Chief. The history of the Sons of Veterans, by Maj. A. F. Davis, Organizer, and by Frank B. Merrill, Past Commander-in-Chief. The history of the Woman's Relief Corps, by Kate B. Sherwood, President of the Order. The introduction is by Robert B. Beath, Past Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic.

The book contains an Appendix giving an alphabetical list of the battles of the Civil War, with dates, names of opposing commanders, numbers of troops engaged, numbers killed, wounded and missing, etc.; Total Number of Troops Called into Action, etc.; Cost of the Civil War; Cost of Previous American Wars; Federal Vessels Captured by Confederate Cruisers, etc.; Statistics of the U. S. Army, with Pay Tables, etc.; Statistics of the U. S. Navy, with Pay Tables, etc.; Nation's Debt; Total Interments in National Cemeteries; Table Exhibiting by States the Aggregate of Troops Furnished 1861 to 1865, with Bounties paid by each state; Amount contributed to the Nation's Defenders by Patriotic Citizens of the various states; Chief Commanders of the United States Army; Chronological List of Events by Days from 1860 to 1865; Public Lands; Homesteads for Veteran Soldiers, with Laws relating to, and how they can be obtained; Pensions—the Law, Rates, Instruction for Applicants, Who Entitled, etc.

The work is published in two folio volumes of about 950 pages, with an exhaustive index to the historical and illustrated matter, and is printed on extra super-calendered paper, making it an invaluable illustrated memorial of the civil war. It will be found in all respects the best Pictorial History of the Civil War, both as to illustrations and historical value.

Published complete in two (2) volumes, by subscription only.

Prices: In cloth, gold stamp, marble edges, \$16; in half seal, gold stamp, burnished edges, \$20; DeSaxe, \$50.

HON. JOHN L. N. HUNT.

The Hon. John L. N. Hunt, President of the Board of Education of the City of New York whose portrait appears in this issue is a graduate of the Normal School of Ohio, of Bethany College, Va., and of the University of the City of New York.

For his important and responsible position as head of the New York Board of Education he has been fitted by a career which is singularly appropriate, considering the nature of his duties. Perhaps no person chosen could have brought to the position any riper experience in educational matters, a keener insight into the needs of school systems, a happier strength of mental powers, or a more admirable, sincere conscientious and dignified personality.

A four years course in the Normal School of Ohio formed the groundwork of his diversified educational experience. From that college he graduated in 1858. Special professional training for teachers was a matter which received particular attention during the years in which he attended the Ohio Normal School, and perhaps the stress laid on this momentous point at that time was the decisive influence in the formation of Mr. Hunt's views, principles and ambitions as an educator.

President Hunt, while training at the Ohio Normal School had ample experience in teaching in the public schools as well as a pupil teacher in the different departments of the Normal School.

While being fitted for teaching, Mr. Hunt had the good fortune to receive instruction in didactics from such eminent educators as Horace Mann, President Tappan (late of Kenyon College), D. P. Colburn and Emerson E. White.

President Hunt entered Bethany College, Va., in 1858, after graduating from the Ohio Normal School, and after pursuing the regular curriculum graduated with the highest honors that Bethany College could bestow. He received the degree of A. B., and afterward that of A. M. "in course." The honorary degree of LL. D. was conferred on him in 1886.

In the first, second, third and fourth years of his course he was successfully appointed by the faculty College Tutor in English, Latin, and Greek, and Adjunct Professor of Higher Mathematics. His election as a regular Professor of Higher Mathematics in Bethany College awaited him on his graduation there, and he held that chair until elected Vice Principal of the Normal School of Ohio where he had graduated in 1858. As Vice Principal of the Ohio Normal School he occupied the chairs of Ancient Languages and Pedagogy.

A call in 1867 to the Superintendency of Packard's Business College, New York City, was accepted by Mr. Hunt, and he held that position until his resignation in 1871. In 1871 he established the Collegiate Training School in New York City. It was continued until 1878, when he withdrew from the professional work of a teacher, and began practicing law in New York. He had been admitted to the bar in 1869, on graduating from the Law School of the University of the City of New York, where the faculty's highest prize for a legal essay had been awarded to him.

In November, 1888, he was appointed a Commissioner of Education, and on assuming his labors was made Chairman of the Committee on Course of Study and Text Books, as well as member of several other important Committees, including the Committee on Teachers. During his Chairmanship of the Committee on Course of Study the Course of Study was revised.

When elected president of the Board he was Chairman of the Committee on Teachers, and a member of the Executive Committee of the Normal College of the City of New York for Women and of the College of the City of New York for Men. He is now the Chairman of the respective Boards of Trustees of these institutions.

It was on the Hon. J. Edward Simmons' retirement from the presidency of the New York Board of Education that Mr. Hunt's colleagues elected him to that honorable office. At the beginning of the year he was re-elected for a full term.

President Hunt's course in his trying and exacting office as head of the New York Board, and in coping with the problems connected with his duties, has been marked by the sagacity, ability, unstinting energy and courage which would be expected by those who are aware of his attainments and his character.

Public honors and office have at various times been tendered to Mr. Hunt, but it is not likely that any temptation of that character will ever succeed in diverting him from the one subject—Education—which has only become more endeared as successive years of labor have been added to those spent loyally in its service.

Mr. Hunt is in the prime of life. In September he is to have ready an important essay on modern school systems, manual training, the teaching of trades, the proper course of studies, and other timely school topics. This essay will be looked for with great interest.

Mr. Hunt "knows the true teacher, of what he is made. He comprehends the professional difficulties in the teacher's path as well as the nature of the material upon which the teacher has to make his impress and diverse characteristics, its changing mode. From his training and experience, it was to be expected that his standard of professional excellence would be high. But it is none too high. Thus far he has proven himself a friend to the great army of teachers in our system."—*From Teachers' Bazaar Souvenir, Dec. 1890.*

SOMETHING NEW.

The writer has recently witnessed the operation of a new device which promises to be generally used in connection with school heating.

This is an instrument which indicates to the janitor, in the basement, the exact temperature of each school room above.

It consists of a metal generator, about as large as an egg, placed in the school room, with small metal pipes passing down into the basement where it terminates in a glass tube containing a liquid somewhat similar to a common thermometer.

The generator contains a volatile fluid, vaporizing at a low temperature. When the generator is warmed by the heat of the room this fluid expands with considerable force, creating a pressure, which is transmitted through the pipes and exerted on the liquid in the indicator, which raises or falls according to the amount of pressure.

A scale marked in degrees, back of the indicator, determines the exact temperature of the generator.

It is not an electric machine and is simple and cheap. Its accuracy and delicacy in operation are surprising.

So sensitive is it that the warmth imparted to the generator by the end of the writer's thumb was sufficient to make an instant change at the indicator, though it was one hundred feet from the generator. It is certainly an invaluable aid in warming any large building.

AN OPEN LETTER.

Editor of American School Board Journal:

Being a teacher of fifteen years experience in Washington, Cincinnati and Nashville, and being thoroughly devoted to the advancement of education in any way whatever—no matter how small—I take the liberty of addressing my fellow teachers through your widely read columns about an item of school furniture that has proved to me a great convenience. I refer to the Mill's Pencil Sharpener. It seems that at last there is a pencil sharpener in the market that does its work quickly, thoroughly and neatly. It has saved my pupils and me a great deal of time, labor and dirt. I voluntarily recommend it to the profession for sharpening lead and slate pencils, and also crayons.

Very truly yours,

L. M. P.

Madison, Wis., will have a new ward school. The plans show the Hess system.

HEATING AND VENTILATION.

It is a pleasing sign to note the efforts put forth by the various County Asylum Trustees throughout the State of Wisconsin, for higher Sanitary Conditions.

The following institutions are now using or are under contract with the Fuller & Warren Warming and Ventilating Company of Chicago, for the celebrated Dr. Ross Sanitary Cremating Closets.

Iowa County Insane Asylum,	Dodgeville, Wis.
Vernon "	Viroqua, "
Outagamie "	Appleton, "
Racine "	Racine, "
Columbia "	Wyocena, "
Grant "	Lancaster, "
Dunn "	Menominee, "
Dane "	Verona, "

These Sanitary Cremating Closets are proving as valuable to these institutions as they have to the many School Buildings equipped with them throughout the country.

The fact that they provide for the annihilation of all deposits and all disease germs by fire places them in the highest rank of Advanced Scientific Sanitation.

The recommendation for their adoption by the President of the State Board of Charities and Reform, was the result of thorough investigation and the satisfaction attending their use has justified his opinions.

The Smead Warming and Ventilating Co. of Chicago report a very good business. They have closed contracts and are now putting in the Smead System of Warming, Ventilation and Dry Closets in School Buildings in Stevens Point, Amherst, Kaukauna, Menasha, Waukesha, Whitewater, (Normal addition), Jefferson, Washburn and Stoughton, Wis.; Rock Island, Elgin (two schools), Wenona, Charleston, Lawrenceville and Aurora, Ill.; Sioux City (three schools), Fort Dodge, Forest City, Waterloo, Dubuque, Marion, Manchester and Iowa City, Iowa; Manistique, Traverse City (two schools), Allegan and Battle Creek, Mich.; Princeton and Duluth Minn.; and Court House, Monroe, Wis.; besides several churches and other buildings.

The School Board at Dover, N. J., has contracted to erect a new eight room school building.

The School Board of Kearney, N. J., a new eight room school building.

School Board at Long Branch, N. J., a new four room school building.

School Board at Nanticoke, Pa., a new eight room school building.

School Board at Middletown, Pa., a new four room school building.

School Board at Hanover, Pa., a six room school building.

School Board at York, Pa., a ten room school building.

School Board at South Easton, an eight room school building.

School Board at Oil City, one four room building and a four room addition to the old building.

School Board at Johnstown, Pa., one eight and one twelve room school building.

School Board at Harrisburg, Pa. will erect one of the largest and finest High School Buildings in Pennsylvania, cost about \$100,000.

Each of the above buildings will contain the Smead System of heating, ventilation and dry closets.

The Smead System of Dry Closets will also be introduced in the Indian Industrial School at Carlisle, Pa.

TACOMA, WASH., June 11, 1891.

W. G. BRUCE, Esq.:

Can you give me the address of the Hess Heating and Ventilating Co's.

Truly Yours, W. G. HALL.

[We suppose you mean George H. Hess Company, 63 and 65 W. Washington St., Chicago.]

Our mid-summer edition will appear next month, and will surpass all previous efforts.

NOTICE TO SCHOOL OFFICIALS.

During the past month nearly sixty school boards passed resolutions subscribing for copies of the AMERICAN SCHOOL BOARD JOURNAL for the use of its members. In most cases we have been requested to mail our publication direct to the members. The club rates made by us have been deemed most liberal. They enable boards and individuals in getting subscriptions to the AMERICAN SCHOOL BOARD JOURNAL at almost cost.

3 copies for one year, - - - -	\$ 4.00
5 " " " " - - - -	6.00
10 " " " " - - - -	10.00
20 " " " " - - - -	15.00
30 " " " " - - - -	20.00

Remittances may be made to our New York, Chicago, or Milwaukee offices.

\$100 IN CASH PRIZES.

In order to bring out the best ideas on all the important questions touching upon practical and economical school management the publishers of the AMERICAN SCHOOL BOARD JOURNAL have decided to expend one hundred dollars in prizes, to be paid for the best articles on the topics named below and in the following manner:

\$25 for the best article on each of the topics given; no contestant to write on more than one subject. The articles are not to exceed 500 words each and to be sent in by Sept. 1st.

THE TEXT-BOOK QUESTION: The advantages and disadvantages of the present system.

SCHOOL FURNITURE AND APPARATUS: Their construction, cost and use.

HEATING AND VENTILATING: The requirements of a complete system.

SCHOOL MANAGEMENT: Defining the true functions of a School Board.

All manuscript should be written on one side of the sheet only, and directed to our New York office. The result will be announced in the October issue.

Very few Americans have seen the full text of the Pope's encyclical upon the labor question, and still fewer have obtained a clear and definite idea as to the contents and significance of this very remarkable document. In the *Review of Reviews* for July there will appear an extended analysis of the encyclical, bringing all the salient points and features of it into a classified logical arrangement, so as to show precisely what the document is. The analysis has been made with the lively interest and approbation of Cardinal Manning, and the discussion which accompanies it joins in making this by far the most important presentation, both of the document and of its significance, that has been made in any quarter.

The St. Paul School Board recently considered the proposition to economize by placing engineers and janitors on ten months pay per year. It was finally decided that this would be unjust and the twelve months rule will be continued.

The Burlington, Iowa, board will erect a new four room school. It will be heated and ventilated by the Hess system.

Drawing and the Swedish system of gymnastics are under advisement by the Lincoln, Neb., School Board.

S A Y !

Do You SPANK Boys?

AMONG the current class journals of the day there is probably none that deserves such wide-spread attention as the AMERICAN SCHOOL BOARD JOURNAL, a publication, whose columns are devoted to the interests of school officials, school teachers, and to practical school management; discussing the important and often times perplexing problems of modern school government.

A perusal of the action taken by official school bodies, the improvements made in other cities, other towns, and other villages, as printed in journal, always contain suggestions which can be applied with advantage to "our own schools."

A publication of this kind must form a valuable aid to the public-spirited school official and teachers.

It will keep him informed on the current movement in the school world, and enable him to deliberate more intelligently and act more judiciously. The subscription price is only \$2.00 per annum. Special rates to clubs.

The American School Board Journal.

SPECIAL OFFER!

The "American School Board Journal" will be sent to any address for 50 cents, from now until Jan. 1, 1892.

NEW YORK:

150 Nassau Street.

CHICAGO:

112 E. Randolph Street.

MILWAUKEE:

88 Mason Street.